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IRRIGATION WORKING WONDERS

IN MONTANA'S DEVELOPMENT

It is Montana's destiny to be one of the richest agricultural states in the Union. As the agriculture of Colorado, now the foremost state in the production of precious metals, has already outstripped her mines, so in a few years will Montana's farming lead her mines.

With lands of surpassing fertility, in which agricultural plant food has lain stored for centuries, with no drenching rains to leach them away, and with a magnificent water supply fro mthe rain and snows which fall upon the high peaks and water sheds of the Continental Divide, Montana's fat cattle and sheep, splendid fruit, heavy grains and varied agricultural products will become widely famous.

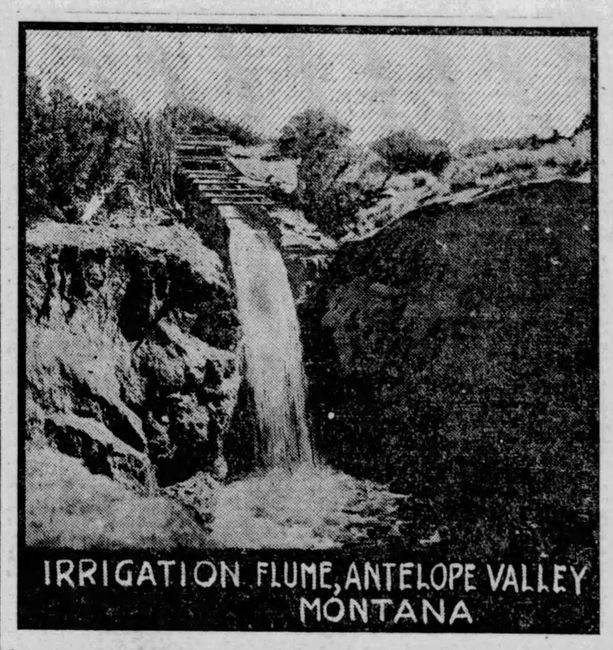
"The next ten years," said a prominent official of the government reclamation service, in speaking of the great present and coming development of the far northwest, "will see Montana lead all the western states in the area of her irrigated land. Her agricultural future is assured. She has the land and she has the water—all that are needed in the arid region to produce fabulous wealth."

Montana has an area equal to that of France. She has with all her great water supply conserved and made to irrigate her rich lands, room for as dense a population as that of France.

Over three-fifths of the state is drained by the Missouri river and its big tributaries, such as the Yellowstone, the Jefferson, the Milk river and other branches. Strong rivers these are, rushing down out of their mountain fastnesses—the Absaroka, the Snowy, the Big Horn and the Wind river ranges—where at elevations of 8,000 and 10,000 and 11,000 feet, the snows are perpetual, melting under the summer suns and furnishing a constant water supply, especially in the late summer when it is most needed for irrigation.

Much has already been accomplished by co-operative effort in irrigation among farmers. The irrigated area, according to the census figures, has increased during the past two years at the rate of about 100,000 acres a year, and now aggregates 1,140,000 acres. This has been accomplished by the co-operation of small communities, and some of the most successful examples are seen at such places as Hinsdale and Chinook in the Great Milk River valley, where farmers have combined, taking up land under the five-year homestead law, and constructing their own irrigation works, thus owning the land and the water and paying no rent or tribute to water companies or water bondholders.

Most of these works have been simple diversion propositions without expensive dams, land reclamation averaging, according to the 1900 census, but $4.92 per acre. The opportunities are legion where bands of twenty or forty or one hundred enterprising farmers with a little money and with their strong arms and good teams may build diversion or storage dams and lead the water out upon 160-acre homestead claims. The great productivity of Montana's lands is shown by the census figures. The total amount invested in ditches in Montana up to



IRRIGATION FLUME, ANTELOPE VALLEY MONTANA

June 1, 1900, was $4,683,073, while the total value of irrigation products for the one year, 1899, was $7,230,042.

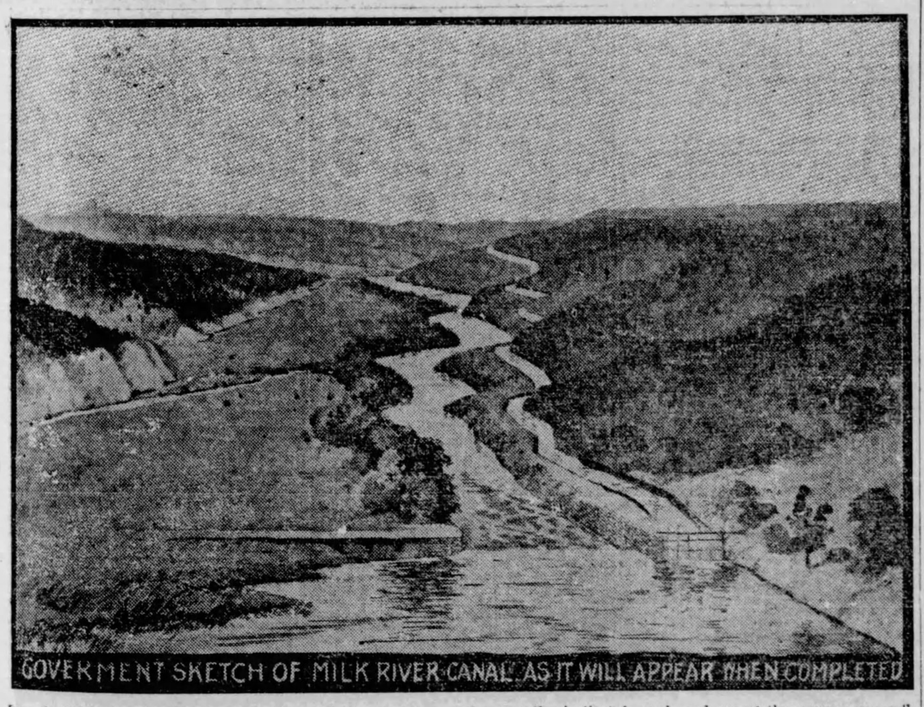
At the rate of increase in farming and irrigation in the state during the last census decade, the next ten years will see Montana's cultivated area trebled if not quadrupled, even leaving out of consideration the vast reclamation works proposed by the federal government under the national irrigation law.

The project for storing the flood waters of the Milk river in Northern Montana, under the direction of Engineer Cyrus C Babb, of the Geological Survey, is one of the first great works investigated by the government engineers, even before the passage of the national irrigation act. This involves huge dams and canals, and will reclaim, when carried to full completion, a large area—probably half a million acres—of rich land in the Milk river valley. It will be a famous engineering exploit, by which the water now flowing into the Saskatchewan, and thence into Hudson Bay will be carried into the Missouri basin, and ultimately reach the Gulf of Mexico. The government has also taken up the Fort Buford project in Eastern Montana and North Dakota, and is likewise preparing to spend $2,500,000 in the Wyoming-Shoshone project which wil reclaim some of the lands of Southern Montana. These are the most adanced of the government works. In various other parts of the state, the national hydrographers are making reconnoissances and surveys, investigating reservoir sites and reclaimable areas.

A serious menace, however, to the agricultural future of the state lies in the tendency to land absorption into immense private holdings, which have resulted largely through the abuse of the desert land act and the commuters' clause of the homestead act, under which government land is entered by speculators and dummies and not by actual settlers. W. W. Wooldridge, president of the Montana Fruit Growers' Association, in a recent address cited eleven great ranches in Montana with an average acreage each of 55,000, and showed statistically the greater benefit which would have come to the state, had these been settled up into several thousand small farms and occupied by settlers and their families. There seems to be a strong sentiment throughout the state for the repeal of these laws, leaving only the original homestead law which has worked so successfully in building up co-operative irrigation colonies in the Milk river valley.

All of this great promise of agriculture will, however, but add to Montana's fame as a mining state. "Speaking from a miner's standpoint," said the Geological Survey official above quoted, "Montana's surface has been but indifferently scratched. We know that whole mountains exist, of ore too expensive to work, because the cost of living for man and beast is too high. The state has thousands of other mountains of which we know little or nothing. Montana is a vast country of itself; the mountains of its western half cover thousands and tens of thousands of square miles." Now extend agriculture throughout the state, lead the great streams out of their deep channels and spread them over some millions of acres of arid soil, and this mountain wealth can be turned to man's account, railroads will penetrate the desert and Montana can almost supply the world with the metals."

GUY E. MITCHELL.



GOVERMENT SKETCH OF MILK RIVER CANAL AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED

A VOICE.

Summer sings at the door! Oh, it's up, my heart and away
From this empty house of Love, with its dust of yesterday.
Abroad is a glad, wild wind and riot of blossoming,
And the room where we sit is dull, a cheerless and sunless thing;
Now throw we the casement wide, and hear and heed and obey.
Summer sings at the door.

Life is loud on the hills and the harlequin blooms are gay.
Let us out from this shrouded place as long caged birds may wing;
The winter hath known our tears, but now, in the steps of Spring,
Summer sings at the door.

For mourner of Love no more, but lover of Life I stay,
Till the red blood fails to leap and joy is a thing gone gray.
I come from a haunted house—my grief to your winds I fling;
Oh, Earth of the mother-heart, be good to the soul I bring.
I hear your peace in her voice, your call in her roundelay—
Summer sings at the door!

—Theodosia Garrison, in the Metropolitan.

WHISTLING TREES.

A species of acacia which grows very abundantly in Nubia and the Soudan is called the "whistling tree" by the natives. Its roots are frequently distorted in shape by the agency of larvae of insects and swollen into a globular bladder from one to two inches in diameter. After the insect has emerged from a circular hole in the side of this swelling, the opening, played upon by the wind, becomes a musical instrument suggestive of a sweet-toned flute. The whistling tree is also found in the West Indies.—The London Express.

It is said that in Great Britain three out of every four men over the age of 65 are either in the workhouse or in receipt of charitable assistance.

MONEY IN HENS.

A Profitable Enterprise Open to Small Capital.

The man of small means who is thinking of settling in California, probably could find no investment promising more immediate, assured and excellent returns than result from the poultry business, says a writer in Sunset. Instances demonstrating the truth of this assertion are many, and the following cases are cited not because they are more striking than others, but merely because the data relating to them chance to be at hand.

Near Hollister, B. B. Mansfield has forty acres of land, valued at $40 an acre, on which he carries 2,000 hens. Half the necessary feed is raised on the land. During the season of 1902, 2,975 chicks were hatched. During the hatching season five men are employed, but at other times three do the necessary work. From Jan. 1, 1902, to May 31, 1902, a period of five months, the eggs marketed by Mr. Mansfield brought in cash returns $1,767.50; poultry, $147.95, making a total of $1,960.45.

Another case is that of R. E. Bryant, who has a five-acre poultry farm within three quarters of a mile of the Hollister postoffice. This is not what would be termed a princely domain, but from the hens raised on this bit of land Mr. Bryant is clearing $150 a month. Evidently there is money in the unpretentious hen, and San Benitor county residents are evidently bearing this truth in mind.

A Sure Way.

Philadelphia Press.

"What was it Franklin said? 'If you'd have a thing well done——'

"Tell your cook you like it rare," interrupted Subbubs.

HARD TO EXPLAIN.

A lawyer who appreciated a first-class joke on himself was at the Galt house last night. Phil B. Nelson, of Roanoke, Va., is his official title.

"When a barrister of only a few months' experience," said he, "I had occasion to examine a negro witness. I was getting along fairly well until I asked the negro what was his occupation.

"'I'se a carpenter, sah,' he said.

"'What kind of a carpenter?' I asked.

"'They calls me a jack-leg carpenter, sah.'

"'What is a jack-leg carpenter?'

"'He is a carpenter who is not a fust-class carpenter, sah.'

"'Well, explain fully what you understand a jack-leg carpenter to be,' I insisted.

"'Boss,' said the witness, 'I declare I dunno how to 'splain any mo', 'cept to say it ain jes' the same difference 'twixt you and a fust-class lawyer.'"—Louisville Herald.

INDIANAPOLIS INDUSTRIOUS

In an article in the June Atlantic Meredith Nicholson says that Indianapolis is a place of industry, thrift and comfort, and not of luxury. Its social entertainments were long of the simplest sort, and the change in this respect has come only within a few years—with the great wave of growth and prosperity that has wrought a new Indianapolis from the old. If left to itself, the old Indianapolis would never have known a horse show or a carnival—would never have strewn itself with confetti; but the invading time-spirit is fast destroying the walls of the city of tradition. Business men no longer go home to dinner at 12 o'clock and take a nap before returning to work; and the old amiable habit of visiting for an hour in an office where ten minutes of business was to be transacted has passed.

France easily holds first place in the manufacture of automobiles, and its record of exports show that the craze is still spreading over the world.

MINING IN ENGLAND.

Deep Shafts Now Have to Be Sunk, Involving Immense Outlays.

With increased and increasing demand for coal came the necessity for opening our lower seams, and deeper shafts meant heavier capital expenditure in colliery enterprise, says the Engineering Magazine It is worthy of remark how little the outside public realize of the great difficulties that often have to be overcome in sinking—such as passing through water-bearing strata or running sands—or of the enormous cost entailed by some colliery developments.

As early as 1829 John Buddle, in giving evidence before the house of lords, declared that the cost of sinking, even then, was frequently $50,000 to $75,000, and J. T. Taylor stated before a select committee on rating of mines in 1857 that at Haswell colliery, in the county of Durham, $200,000 was expended in contending with a quicksand and that the shaft had ultimately to be abandoned. At Murton colliery, a few miles distant from Haswell, $1,500,000 was expended in sinking; the quantity of water pumped during the operation of passing through the overlying magnesian limestone bed amounted to an average of 9,306 gallons a minute, from a depth of 540 feet, and the three shafts ultimately reached the Hulton seam, at a depth of 1,488 feet from the surface, in april ,1843.

Many deep and costly sinkings—several much deeper than in the last instance—have been put down since the Murton winning, but none, I believe, at a greater expenditure of capital, owing doubtless to the greatly improved methods now employed in carrying on such operations through watery strata, notably the Kind-Chaudron system, whereby the shaft is bored out and the side protected by metal cylinders lowered from the surface; and the Poetsch or Goberat methods, whereby the water is frozen in the "running" sand or other water-bearing stratum and the shaft sunk through the solid mass.

PROOF OF EARTH'S CURVATURE

Although it was demonstrated more than two thousand years ago that the earth is globular in form, there are certain persons who maintain that it is flat. About 30 years ago controversy on the subject waxed so hot that it was determined to put the matter to direct experiment in order to settle the question once for all. The place chosen was near Bedford, England, where there is a straight six-mile stretch of water. At both ends and in the middle of this water posts were erected, each of the same definite height above the water-level. Upon looking with a telescope along the tops of these three posts is was clearly seen that the center one overtopped the others by about six feet, owing to the curvature of the surface of the earth.

These experiments were recently repeated in a more scientific manner by H. Yule Oldham, who read a paper on the subject before the Glasgow meeting of the British association. The same results were obtained with the important difference that by the employment of a tele-photographic lens and camera the six-foot prominence of the middle post was recorded in an unmistakable manner.

RUSSIAN CORRUPTION.

A few years ago a certain Russian warship was on special duty in the Behring sea, guarding the seal fisheries—that is to say, preventing the slaughter of the lady seals during the close season. The admiral of the station in the course of an inspection of the vessel invited any of the sailors who had any complaint to make to step forward. One of the men, as spokesman for the whole crew, complained that the "seal money" promised them had not been paid. On the astonished admiral inquiring what he meant, it came out that the ship's commander had been doing a lucrative trade by killing the seals placed under his protection and sending the skins to London, and had taken the crew into partnership.—London Chronicle.

Success.

I knew her not. Unto my scale-clad eyes
She wore a most unwelcome face, and so
I named her Failure. I have lived to know
That she was dear Success in Failure's guise.

—Carrie Blake Morgan, in Lippincott's.

Abner Daniel

By WILL N. HARBEN.

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IX.

There is a certain class of individuals that will gather around a man in misfortune, and it differs very little, if it differs at all, from the class that warms itself in the glow of a man's prosperity. It is made up of human failures, in the first instance, congratulating themselves on not being alone in bad luck; in the second, desirous of seeing how a fortunate man would look and act and guessing at his feelings. From the appearance of Bishop's home for the first fortnight after his return from Atlanta, you would have thought that some one was seriously ill in the house or that some general favorite had returned to the family after a long absence.

Horses were hitched to the fence from the front gate all the way round to the side entrance. The mountain people seemed to have left their various occupations to subtly enjoy the spectacle of a common man like themselves who had reached too far after forbidden fruit and lay maimed and torn before them. It was a sort of feast at which the baser part of their spiritual natures was fed, and, starved as they were, it tasted good. Many of them had never aspired to bettering their lot even with small ventures such as buying Jersey cows at double the value of common cattle when it was reported that the former gave four times as much milk and ate less, and to these cautious individuals Bishop's visible writhing was sweet confirmation of their own judgment.

Their disapproval of the old man's effort to hurry Providence could not have been better shown than in the failure of them all to comment on the rascally conduct of the Atlanta lawyer; they even chuckled over that part of the incident. To their minds Perkins was a sort of far-off personification of a necessary evil—who, like the devil himself, was evidently created to show mortals their limitations. They were not going to say what the lawyer had a right to do or should avoid doing, for they didn't pretend to know; but they did know what their old neighbor ought to have done, and if they didn't tell him so to his face they would let him see it by their actions. Yes, Bishop was a different thing, altogether. He belonged to them and theirs. He led in their meetings, prayed in public and had till now headed the list in all charitable movements.

The Reverend Charles B. Dole, a tall, spare man of sixty, who preached the first, second, third and fourth Sundays of each month in four different meeting houses within a day's ride of Bishop's, came around as the guest of the farm house as often as his circuit would permit. He was called the "fightin' preacher," because he had had several fearless hand-to-hand encounters with certain moonshiners whose conduct he had ventured to call ungodly, because unlawful.

On the second Saturday after Bishop's mishap, as Dole was to preach the next day at Rock Crest meeting-house, he rode up as usual and turned his horse into the stable, and fed him with his own hands. Then he joined Abner Daniel on the veranda. Abner had seen him ride up and purposely buried his head in his newspaper to keep from offering to take the horse, for Abner did not like the preacher "any to hurt," as he would have put it.

Dole did not care much for Abner either. They had engaged in several doctrinal discussions in which the preacher had waxed furious over some of Daniel's views, which he described as decidedly unorthodox. Daniel had kept his temper beautifully and had the appearance of being amused through it all, and this Dole found harder to forgive than anything Abner had said.

"You all have had some trouble, I heer, sence I saw you last," said the preacher as he sat down and began to wipe his perspiring brow with a big handkerchief.

"Well, I reckon it mought be called that," Abner replied, as he carefully folded his newspaper and put it into his coat pocket. "None of us was expectin' of it an' it sorter bu'sted our calculations. Alf had laid out to put new high-back benches in Rock Crest, an' new lamps on one thing another, an' it seems to me"—Abner wiped his too facile mouth—"like I heard 'im say one day that you wasn't paid enough fer your thunder, an' that he'd stir around an' see what could be done." Abner's eyes twinkled. "But lawsy me! I reckon ef he kin possibly raise the scads to pay the tax on his investment next yeer he'll do all the Lord expects."

"Huh, I reckon!" grunted Dole, irritated as usual by Abner's double meaning. "I take it that the Lord hain't got much to do with human speculations one way or other."

"If I just had that scamp that roped 'im in before me a minute I'd fix 'im," said Abner. "Do you know what denomination Perkins belongs to?"

"No, I don't," Dole blurted out, "an' what's more, I don't care."

"Well, I acknowledge it sorter interests me," went on our philosopher, in an inscrutable tone, "beca'se brother Dole, you kin often trace a man's good ur bad doin's to his belief in B——e matters. Maybe you don't remember Jabe Lynan that stold Thad Wilsons stump-suckin' hoss an' was ketched an' put up. I was at the courthouse in Darley when he received his sentence. His wife sent me to 'im to carry his pipe an' one thing or other—a pair o' socks an' other necessary tricks—a little can o' lye-soap, fer one thing. She hadn't the time to go, as she said she had a patch o' young corn to hoe out. I found 'im as happy as ef he was goin' off on a excursion. He laughed an' 'lowed it ud be some time 'fore he got back, an' I wondered what could 'a' made him so contented, so I made some inquiries on that line. I found that he was a firm believer in predestination, an' that what was to be was foreordained. He said that he firmly believed he was predestinated to go to the coal-mines fer hoss stealin', an' that life was too short to be kickin' agin the Lord's way o' runnin' matters; besides, he said, he'd heerd that they issued a plug o' tobacco a week to chawin' prisoners, an' he could prove that he was one o' that sort ef they'd look how he'd ground his jaw teeth down to the gums."

"Huh!" grunted Dole again, his sharp, gray eyes on Abner's face, as if he half believed that some of his own theories were being sneered at. It was true that he, being a Methodist, had not advocated a belief in predestination, but Abner Daniel had on more than one occasion shown a decided tendency to bunch all stringent religious opinions together and cast them down as out of date. When in doubt in a conversation with Abner, the preacher assumed a coldness on the outside that was often not consistent with the fires within him. "I don't see what all that's got to do with brother Bishop's mistake," he said, frigidly, as he leaned back in his chair.

"It sets me to wonderin' what denomination Perkins belongs to, that's all," said Abner, with another smile. "I know in reason he's a big Ike in some church in Atlanta, fer I never knowed a lawyer that wasn't foremost in that way o' doin' good. I'll bet a hoecake he belongs to some highfalutin crowd o' worshipers that kneel down on soft cushions an' believe in scoopin' in all they kin in the Lord's name, an' that charity begins at home. I think that myse'f, brother Dole, fer thar never was a plant as hard to git rooted as charity is, an' a body ought to have it whar they kin watch it close. It'll die a heap o' times ef you jest look at it, an' it mighty nigh always has had soil ur a drouth to contend with."

Just then Pole Baker, who has already been introduced to the reader, rode up to the fence and hitched his horse. He nodded to the two men on the veranda, and went round to the smoke house to get a piece of bacon Bishop had promised to sell him on credit.

"Huh!" Dole grunted, and he crossed his long legs and swung his foot up and down nervously. He had the look of a man who was wondering why such insufferable bores as Abner should so often accompany a free dinner. He had never felt drawn to the man, and it irritated him to think that just when his mental faculties needed rest, Abner always managed to introduce the very topics which made it necessary for him to keep his wits about him.

"Take that feller thar," Abner went on, refering to Baker. "He's about the hardest customer in this county, an' yet he's bein' managed right now. He's got a wife an' seven children an' is a holy terror when he gits drunk. He used to be the biggest dare-devil moonshiner in all these mountains; but Alan kept befriendin' 'im fust one way an' another tell he up one day an' axed Alan what he could do fer 'im. Alan ain't none o' yore shoutin' kind o' Christians. He shakes a nimble toe at a shindig when he wants to, an' knows the ace from a ten-spot; but he gits thar with every claw in the air when some'n' has to be done. So, when Pole axed 'im that, Alan jest said, as quiet as ef he was axin' 'im fer a match to light a cigar, 'Quit yore moonshinin', Pole.' That was all he said. Pole looked 'im straight in the eye fer a minute, an' then said:

"'What's that you say? Alan Bishop, you don't mean that!'

"'Yes, I do, Pole,' said Alan, 'quit! Quit smack off!'

"'You ax that as a favor?' said Pole.

"'Yes, as a favor,' said Alan, 'an' you are a-goin' to do it, too.'

"Then Pole begun to contend with 'im, 'You are a-axin' that beca'se you think I'll be ketched up with,' he said; 'but I tell you the' ain't no man on the face o' the earth that could find my still now. You could stand in two feet of the door to it all day an' not find it if you looked fer it with a spy-glass. I kin make bug-juice all the rest o' my life an' sell it without bein' ketched.'

"'I want you to give it up,' said Alan, an' Pole did. It was like pullin' an eye-tooth, but Pole yanked it out. Alan is workin' on 'im now to git 'im to quit liquor, but that aint' so easy. He could walk a crack with a gallon sloshin' about in 'im. Now, as I started to say, Alan ain't got no cut-and-dried denomination, an' don't have to walk any particular kind o' foot-log to do his work, but it's a-goin' on jest the same. Now I don't mean no reflection on yore way o' hitchin' wings on folks, but I believe you could preach yore sermons—sech as they are—in Pole Baker's yeers till Gabriel blowed his lungs out, an' Pole 'ud still be moonshinin'. An' sometimes I think that sech fellers as Alan Bishop ort to be paid fer what they do in betterin' the world. I don't see why you fellers ort always to be allowed to rake in the jackpot unless you'd accomplish more'n outsiders, that jest turn the'r hands to the job at odd times."

Dole drew himself up straight and glared at the offender.

"I think that is a rather personal remark, brother Daniel," he said, coldly.

"Well, maybe it is," returned Abner; "but I didn't mean fer it to be. I've heerd you praise up certain preachers fer the good they was a-doin', an' I saw no harm in mentionin' Alan's method. I reckon it's jest a case o' the shoe bein' on another foot. I was goin' to tell you how this misfortune o' Alf's had affected Pole; he's been like a crazy man ever since it happened. It's been all Alan could do to keep 'im from goin' to Atlanta and chokin' the life out o' Perkins. Pole got so mad when he wouldn't let 'im go that he went off cussin' 'im fer all he was worth. I wonder what sort of a denomination a man ud fit into that'll cuss his best friends black an' blue beca'se they won't let 'im fight fer 'em. Yes, he'll fight, an' ef he ever does jine the ranks above he'll do the work o' ten men when thar's blood to spill. I seed 'im in a row once durin' election when he was leggin' fer a friend o' his'n; he stood right at the polls an' wanted to slug every man that voted agin 'im. He knocked three men's teeth down the'r throats an' bunged up two more so that they looked like they had on false-faces."

Here the preacher permitted himself to laugh. Being a fighting man himself, his heart warmed towards a man who seemed to be born to that sort of thing.

"He looks like he could do a sight of it," was his comment.

At this juncture the subject of the conversation came round the house, carrying a big piece of bacon wrapped in a tow grain-bag.

"Say thar, Pole," Abner called out to the long, lank fellow. "We are a-goin' to have preachin' at Rock Crest tomorrow; you'd better have a shirt washed an' hung out to dry. They are a-beatin' the bushes fer yore sort."

Pole Baker pansed and brushed back his long, thick hair from his heavy eyebrows.

"I've been a-waitin' to see ef meetin' ever'd do you any good, Uncle Ab," he laughed. "They tell me the more you go the wuss you git to be. Neil Filmore said t'other day ef you didn't quit shootin off yore mouth they'd give you a trial in meetin'."

Abner laughed good-naturedly as he spat over the edge of the veranda floor to the ground.

"That's been talked, I know, Pole," he said, "but they don't mean it. They know how to take my fun. But you come on to meetin'; it will do you good."

"Well, maybe I will," promised Pole, and he came to the steps, and, putting his bacon down, he bent towards them.

"It's a powerful hard matter to know exactly what's right an' what's wrong, in some things," he said. "Now looky heer." Thrusting his hand down into the pocket of his trousers he drew out a piece of quartz-rock with a lump of yellow gold about the size of a pea half imbedded in it. "That thar's puore gold. I got it this away: A feller that used to be my right bower in my still business left me when I swore off an' went over to Dalonega to work in them mines. T'other day he was back on a visit, an' he give he this chunk an' said he'd found it. Now I know in reason that he nabbed it while he was at work, but I don't think I'd have a right to report it to the minin' company, an' so I'm jest obleeged to receive stolen goods. It ain't wuth more'n a dollar, they tell me, an' I'll hang on to it. I reckon ruther'n have a laborin' man discharged from a job. I'm tryin' my level best to live up to the line now, an' I don't know how to manage sech a thing as that. I've come to the conclusion that no harm will be done nohow, beca'se miners ain't too well paid anyway, an' ef I jest keep it an' don't git no good out of it, I won't be in it any more'n ef I'd never got hold o' the blamed thing."

"But the law, brother Baker," said Dole, solemnly; "without the law we'd be an awful lot o' people, an' every man ort to uphold it. Render the things that are Caesar's unto Caesar."

Pole's face was blank for a moment, and Abner came to his rescue with a broad smile and sudden laugh.

"I reckon you don't remember him, Pole," he said. "He's dead. He was a nigger that used to belong to old man Throgmartin in the cove. He used to be sech an awful thief during slavery days that it got to be a common sayin' that everything lyin' round mought as well be his'n, fer he'd take it sooner or later, anyways."

"I've heerd o' that nigger," said Pole, much to the preacher's disgust, which grew as Pole continued. "Well, they say a feller that knows the law is broke an' don't report it is as guilty as the man who does the breakin'. Now, Mr. Dole, you know how I come by this nugget, an' ef you want to do your full duty you'll ride over to Dalonega an' report it to the right parties. I can't afford the trip."

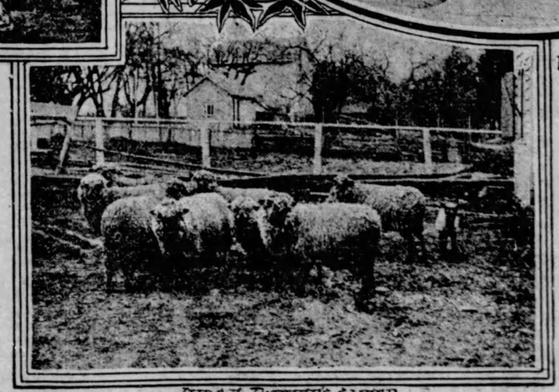
Abner laughed out at this, and then forced a serious look on his face. "That's

JUDGE PARKER AND HIS GRANDSON.

MRS. A. B. PARKER. PHOTO BY DA... B. STANFORD

"ROSEMOUNT" JUDGE PARKER'S COUNTRY HOME AT ESOPUS, N.Y. PHOTO BY BUTLER

HOMESTEAD AT CORTLAND, N.Y. WHERE JUDGE PARKER WAS BORN. PHOTO BY BUTLER



JUDGE PARKER'S SHEEP.

WOOD HARDENED BY ARTIFICIAL MEANS

After a prolonged series of experiments a method of treating timber so as to secure even from soft wood a largely increased toughness and hardness has been found. The process has been described as vulcanizing, comparable in some respects to that of the Bessemer process for converting iron into steel, and is the invention of Mr. Powell, a Liverpool merchant.

Roughly speaking, the treatment to which the timber is subjected is that of saturation at boiling point with a solution of sugar, the water afterward being evaporated at high temperature. The result is to leave the pores and interstices of the wood filled in with solid matter, and the timber vulcanized, preserved and seasoned.

The nature of moderately soft wood, it is claimed, is in this way changed to a tough and hard substance, without brittleness, and also without a tendency to split or crack. It is also rendered remarkably impervious to water. Hard wood similarly treated derives similar benefit. It is claimed that the process may be completed and the timber turned out ready for use in a few days.

And Very Cheap.

Houston Post.

A man in Oklahoma was fined $5 for spanking his mother-in-law. If that is all it costs, there is liable to be fun almost anywhere.

TRAVELING AND RAIN COATS

The craze for military effects has invaded another branch of costume—that of the rain and traveling coats. These coats are now seen in all colors of waterproof tweed and in ordinary waterproof material severely tailored and trimmed with straps, bands and epaulets touched with gold. On the olue coats the military effect is gained with gold buttons and braid or with straps and buttons of a new shade of red called Cairo.

One of the older waterproof coats may be brought up to date and given an "army air" by the home customer with wash braid and round gilt buttons. These new effects are merely a passing whim, but give an appearance of smartness to this not always attractive though useful garment, the rain coat.

what you raillly ort to do, brother Dole," he said. "Them Caesars over thar ud appreciate it."

Then Mrs. Bishop came out to shake hands with the preacher, and invited him to go to his room to wash his face and hands. As the tall man followed his hostess away, Abner winked slyly at Pole and laughed under his long, scrawny hand.

"Uncle Ab, you ort to be killed," smiled Pole. "You've been settin' heer the last half-hour pokin' fun at that feller, an' you know it. Well, I'm goin' on home. Sally's a-goin' to fry some o' this truck fer me, an' I'm as hungry as a bear."

A few minutes after he had gone, Dole came out of his room and sat down in his chair again. "That seems to be a sorter bright young man," he remarked.

"As bright as a new dollar," returned Abner, in a tone of warm admiration. "Did you notice that big, wedge-shaped head o' hisn'? It's plumb full o' brains. One day a feller come down to Filmore's store. He made a business o' feelin' o' heads an' writin' out charts at twenty-five cents apiece. He didn't waste much time on the rest o' my scabs after he examined; but when he got to Pole's noggin he talked fer a good hour. I never heerd the like. He said of his talents had been properly directed Pole ud 'a' made a big public man. He said he hadn't run across such a head in a month o' Sundays. He was right, you bet, an' every one o' the seven brats Pole's got is jest as peert as he is. They are a-growin' up in idleness an' rags, too. I wish I could meet some o' them durn big Yankees that are a-sendin' the'r money down heer an' buildin' fine schools to educate niggers an' neglectin' the'r own race because it fit agin 'em. You can't hardly beat larnin' into a nigger's head, an' it ud be only common-sense to spend money whar it ud do the most good. I ain't got nothin' agin a nigger bein' larut to read an' write, but I can't stomach the'r bein' forced ahead o' deservin' white folks sooner 'n the Lord counted on. Them kind o' Yankees is the same sort that makes pets o' dogs, an' pampers 'em up when pore white children is in need of food an' affection."

"Pole looks like he had natural capacity," said Dole. He was fond of conversing with Abner on any topic except that of religious matters.

"He'd make a bang-up detective," laughed Abner. "One day I was at Filmore's store. Neil sometimes, when he's rushed, gits Pole to clerk fer 'im, because he's quick at figures. It happened that Pole had the store to 'imself one day when Neil had gone off to cut down a bee-tree with a passle o' neighbors, an' a triflin' feller come in an' begun to nose about. An' when Pole's back was turned to weigh me some cotton in the seed he stole a pocket-book out o' the showcase. I reckon Pole didn't like his looks much nohow, fer as soon as the skunk had gone he begun to look about to see ef he'd tuck anything. All at once he missed the pocketbook, an' told Neil that night that he was mighty nigh shore the feller lifted it, but he couldn't really swear to it. About a week after that he seed the same feller comin' down the road headed fer the store on his gray mule. Me 'n' Neil was both thar an' Pole hustled us in the back room, an' told us to stay thar. He said he was a-goin' to find out of the feller stold the book. Neil was afeerd of a row an' tried to prevent 'im, but he jest shoved us back an' shet the door on us. Neil got 'im a crack in the partition an' I found me a knothole.

"The feller hitched an' come in an' said howdy-do, an' started to take a cheer nigh the door, but Pole stopped 'im.

"'Come heer to the show-case,' ses he; 'I want to show you some'n'. The feller went, an' I seed Pole yank out the box 'at had the rest o' the pocketbooks in it. 'Look y' heer,' Pole said, in a loud, steady voice—you could 'a' heer'd 'im clean to the creek—'look 'e heer. The regular price o' these books is fifty cents; that's what we sell 'em fer; but you've got to run yore hand down in yore pocket and give me a dollar fer one quicker'n you ever made a trade in yore life.'

"'What do you mean?' the feller said.

"'I mean exactly what I said, an' you are a-losin' time,' said Pole, talkin' louder an' louder. 'The price is fifty cents; but you got to gi' me a dollar fer one. Haul 'er out, my friend; haul 'er out! It'll be the cheapest thing you ever bought in yore life.'

"The feller was as white as a sheet. He gulped two or three times 'fore he spoke, then he said: 'I know what you think; you think I took one t'other day when I was lookin' in the show case; but you are mistaken.'

"'I never said a word about you takin' one,' Pole yelled at 'im, 'but you'd better yank out that dollar an' buy one; you need it.'

"The feller did it. I heerd the money clink as he laid it on the glass an' I knowed he was convicted.

"'They are only wuth fifty cents,' he said, kinder faintlike.

"'Yo're a liar,' Pole yelled at 'im, 'fer you've jest paid a dollar fer one on yore own accord. Now I'll jest give you two minutes to straddle that mule. Ef you don't I'll take you to the sheriff myself, you damned thief.

"'I've always done my tradin' heer,' said the feller, thinkin' that ud sorter pacify Pole, but he said: 'Yes, an' yore stealin', too, I reckon, you black-livered jailbird. Git out, git out!'

"'Me 'n' Neil come in when the feller 'd gone, but Pole was actually too mad to speak. 'He got off too durned light,' he said, after a while. 'I could 'a' sold 'im a big bill o' goods at a hundred per cent. profit, fer he had plenty o' money. Now he's ridin' off laughin' at me.'"

(To Be Continued.)

FAIRBANKS IN COLLEGE.

Young Fairbanks, by farmwork and wagon-making, had saved $41 by the time he reached the age of 15 years. With it and one suit of clothes he traveled to Delaware, O., where he entered Ohio Wesleyan university. He turned to account his rudimentary knowledge of carpentry by working on Saturdays for a local contractor for $1.25 a day.

A few weeks after young Fairbanks arrived at college he fell and split his only trousers beyond immediate repair. It was necessary for him to borrow a pair from a fellow-student, and the loan had to be continued because he was denied credit for a new pair at the stores in the town. He had to send home for his mother to make him another pair.

Working in college during the college year and in the harvest fields in vacation, he was graduated from the college and its law course at 20. At 22 he was admitted to the supreme court of Ohio, and later he went to Indianapolis.—Leslie's Monthly Magazine for July.

"COME ON; LE'S GO."

While the Spanish-American war was on, several volunteer troops were camped in the vicinity of Knoxville, Tenn.

Upon a visit to that city of the late Governor Bushnell, of Ohio, a grand military review was held in his honor, the several brigades, including two negro regiments, also stationed there, taking part.

Among the many spectators crowding the sidewalks was a typical Tennessee farmer, accompanied by his buxom wife. He thoroughly enjoyed the brilliant spectacle of marching troops until suddenly the negro regiments came into view.

Then the old farmer, in great disgust, hastily grasped his wife's arm and said: "Come on, Maria; let's go; there come the niggers."

A little street gamin, black as tar, was standing near. Hearing the farmer's slighting remark, his eyes grew large and luminous as he retorted. "Yas, dat's jes' what dem Spaniels say, when dey seed de niggers comin' up de hill at Santiago. 'Come on, le's go.'"

Letting Him Live.

Boston Post.

"I'd willingly die for you."

"Your income dies with you, does it not?"

"Certainly."

"Then don't."

FENCE! STRONGEST MADE. Bull Strong, Chicken-Tight. Sold to the Farmer at Wholesale Prices. Fully Warranted. Catalog Free. COILED SPRING FENCE CO. Box 216 Winchester, Indiana, U. S. A.

THE DREAMER

ELIZABETH AYRES.

"Contentment kills ambition and lulls endeavor," I told him.

"Hear the wind in the trees," he answered irrelevantly, "It sounds like the rush of distant waters."

He was lying back in his chair, looking up at the interlacing, swaying boughs that let in a glint of sunshine and a gleam of blue when they were parted by the wind. It was a hot afternoon, but a brisk breeze was going, cooling the air and stirring the branches till they cast dappled shadows on the green below.

Life, that great sculptor of faces, had set her chisel lightly on his features. Calmness lay in his eyes, and, though he was of middle age, his personality was young and he was as clean-cut and as lean as a racer.

We were silent for so long that an inquisitive robin hopped close to our feet, and, cocking his head on one side, regarded us with a beady, speculative eye.

"It is a day to loaf and invite one's soul," my companion said at length, dreamily.

"You are wasting your time lapped in the destroying ease of contentment," I said.

"Can you tell me of anything better?" he questioned.

"Use your talents to the utmost. Push your advantages. Spur your laggard ambition."

"Why should I? I do my work; it brings me enough to live on. I am contented. It is enough."

He spoke slowly with a pause between his sentences as if his thought halted.

"But the success, the fame that might be yours!" I protested.

"I do not want the empty honors of the market place," he replied. "Success is measured by the money gain. I have as much of that as I need, my wants are simple. Fame is a fickle jade that requires constant guarding and unremitting toil lest she slip through your fingers. I do not care to mould my life by her demands."

"You could make a great future for yourself by working for it now. After awhile it will be too late."

"I will live for the day. I will live for the night. 'Tomorrow's tangle to the wind's resign,' he quoted. The future is ever of the vaguest. You may plan but you cannot determine. Why should I be always reaching for something just beyond? Life wastes away while we are pursuing the elusive and unattainable. I know," he said, "for I have tried."

"But you who are gifted beyond others; you who might do so much if you would, you who might taste the sweets of success and fame, why are you satisfied with the mediocre?" I cried.

He turned lazily in his chair with a look of amusement in his eyes.

"You would have me like a brass band, always leading the procession," he answered with a smile. "Let those who crave fame and can earn it, have it. I am happier out of the strife. I knew a man once," he went on, "who had these things you rate so highly. He was reckoned by the world as a strong man, a successful man, a famous man. Yet when he came to die, he acknowledged he had failed. His physical vigor was flickering to its final flare, but his mental vision was clear and full of understanding. He knew he must die and he was facing death with the dauntless, intrepid spirit which had characterized his manner of living.

"'Fame,' he said, 'is a flimsy bauble, it is nothing. A successful man is the one who has made the most of those for whom he is responsible; who has brought out the best that is in them; who has found his happiness in creating theirs; who has known the meaning of the word contentment. I have never been successful.'"

His story ended, he paused for a moment. "Listen to the wind in the trees," he repeated, "it sounds like the rush of distant waters."

"You belie your argument," I flung back at him, hotly. "You live a most entirely to yourself."

"I give a willing duty to those to whom I owe it. Let other people pull the strings of the world."

"Will nothing arouse you?" I demanded, "you are not making of yourself what you might; you are wasting your possibilities."

"I have contentment," he said calmly.

"It is indifference, culpable indifference," I retorted.

"Perhaps it is," he admitted. "Tell me" he asked with an inflection of amused curiosity, "do you who are always fumbling at the riddle of fate know the way of calmness?"

I could not answer yes, and I would not answer no.

He smiled at my silence, taking it as a confession.

"Then," he said, "why should I who know peace—contentment, indifference, call it what you will—plunge into the thick of battle to win that which is as fleeting as the spangle of existence, and when won must be constantly battled for to retain? What is the profit to lose calmness for unrest?

'When You and I beyond the Veil are past,
Oh, but the long, long while the World shall last,
Which of our Coming and Departure heeds
As the Sea's self should heed a pebble cast.'"

He smiled at me with his slow, inscrutable smile which might mean much or nothing.

"You have the philosophy of the fatalist. It is a hopeless creed," I told him angrily. "Your eyes are blinded by a wrong vision. Mentally, you feed on the lotus."

"And yours," he answered, still smiling, "for all of your go and gallop are clored to snoring slumber on some things."

"Listen," he said again, after a moment; "listen to the wind in the trees. It sounds like the rush of distant waters."

WHALE'S MOUTH.

A remarkable portrait of a whale, taken with especial attention to showing the beauty of its mouth, was made by a whaler at Puget Sound. The picture is

doubtless the only one of its kind ever taken. The whale which thus posed for this portrait measured about fifty feet in length and twelve feet in thickness, measured through the body. Its jaw was seventeen feet in length.

Lucky!

Barlow—The Wigginses seem to get along together wonderfully. I never supposed they would, their tastes being so dissimilar.

Catlan—That's just the reason why they do get along so well. He is always talking on literary subjects, and she talks of nothing but her housework. As neither knows anything about what the other is speaking of, they never have any disputes.—Boston Transcript.

THE ATTRACTIVE GIRL.

Much has been written about "the American girl" and her reasons for being preeminently the most attractive girl in the world. In bringing up girls mothers can't be too careful to let their daughters develop all their natural charms to the utmost.

The crucial epoch of a woman's life is the change from maidenhood to womanhood. It involves the whole body and manifests itself in the nervous disposition at this time.

Nervous or sick women are afforded the opportunity of a lifetime, for the makers of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription now offer *$500 reward* for women who cannot be cured. Backed up by over a third of a century of remarkable and uniform cures, a record such as no other remedy for the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women ever attained, the proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription now feel fully warranted in offering to pay $500 in legal money of the United States for any case of Leucorrhea, Female Weakness, Prolapsus, or Falling of the Womb, which they cannot cure. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure.

"I cannot praise your medicine highly enough," writes Mrs. Jennie Hippenhamer, of Hunterstown, Indiana. "I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and took it steadily for six months. I was not once sick at stomach, never vomited once. Took the 'Favorite Prescription' three times a day and when in severe pain took an extra teaspoonful of medicine which checked the pain. I felt pleasant all the time and did not get nervous as I used to. When my baby girl came last August she was healthy. She is now eleven months old. Am thirty-eight years old and never got through so easily in all my life. Why should women suffer when they can get through so easily? I am able to do quite a washing and ironing which I could not do for eight years before."

As a tonic for women who are nervous, sleepless, worn-out and run-down, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled.

For constipation, the true, scientific cure is Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Mild, harmless, yet sure. No other pill can compare with them.

TRAINING GUN POINTERS

Great Care Observed in the Selection of Men—Use of the Dotter.

When China found herself arrayed against Japan she offered $500 cash a month for skilled gun pointers, but in all great navies gun pointers are trained, not bought, and when the fight is on it is too late for instruction.

How does a man become an expert gunner? Diligent drill and constant training are not enough, without a certain amount of natural aptitude. One man after another is tried. A few days' drill in the turrets eliminates all except the fairly promising. For the talent of eye and nerve which makes the born gun pointer, the government pays from $2 to $10 a month in addition to the regular pay. This premium is not confined to any race, creed or color. On one vessel in the navy one of the gun pointers is a negress.

Selecting gun pointers is one of the most important duties in the navy. Having selected the men for gun pointers, the next step is to train them. Two methods are now in vogue, both having the same principle, but differing in detail. In the old days of sails and smooth bore guns the invariable rule—and the only rule the gun captains knew—was thus: "Fire at the top of the downward roll (just as the ship begins to roll toward the target) and aim at the enemy's waterline.

This method of training, in the age of steam and turret guns, and has only recently been supplanted by "continuous aim firing," or the art of keeping a gun trained on the target, regardless of the oscillations of the vessel, during the whole or a portion of the roll.

The method of training used by the new system—by the use of a "dotter"—was devised by Captain Percy Scott, of the British navy. The dotter is a mechanical device which causes a small target to move across the face of a gun, with a combined vertical and horizontal motion. The gun pointer must make the gun follow the target, and whenever the sights are on the bull's eye he presses a button. This causes a pencil to dot the target. This is his shot. The other method of instruction is with the Morris tube, which consists of a small gallery rifle, fitted on the gun, to take the place of the dotter's pencil.

So proficient have the bluejackets become in handling the turret guns that in actual target practice on board the Alabama a 13-inch gun is loaded and fired in thirty-eight seconds. Two kinds of target practice are employed now in all navies, one in which the target is stationary and the ship moving, and the other in which both ship and target are moving.—World's Work.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

TO USE THE FLAG FOR BAIT

"Seems to me you are beginning your preparations for the Great and Glorious Fourth a little early," observed the fat clubman to his thin brother, when the latter took from his pocketbook what appeared to be half a dozen tiny American flags.

"Fourth of July nothing," said the thin man. "I'm going up to the Adirondacks for a week's fishing."

"Where do the flags come in?"

"That's where the fish bite, I hope," smiled the thin man. "They are flies, as carefully made as any grayhackle or Silverton you ever cast, and something entirely new in the fishhook line."

"Do you dope it out that the Adirondack trout have taken on a patriotic streak?" asked the fat man, taking one of the American flags and examining it. "Whose idea?"

"The first one," explained the owner of the flies, "was made for the British Fly Fishers' club, and presented to Ambassador Choate at a dinner which the club gave him. It was just a conceit, a pretty compliment, and no one thought of really using the fly. Then one of the members tried it on the Tay, and got rise after rise for the American flag when the fish had scorned everything else. If British trout will bite simply out of their regard for the new hands-across-the-sea spirit, what won't the Americans do for their own emblem? Anyway, I'm going to give them a try, and we'll hope they have sense enough to follow the flag—swallow it, I mean."—New York Tribune.

REDISTRIBUTING WEALTH

Congressman J. Adam Bede might have made a better defense of the recent pension order than that "it only means a redistribution of wealth." He could have said that about all the confidence games that were ever invented. One of the chief pleas of our Socialist friends is for a redistribution of wealth, which they think is most unevenly divided. Putting money into the contribution box is a redistribution of wealth which is effective, if unpopular. So is the purchase of firecrackers and toy pistols. In the case of pensions of all sorts, the government takes money out of the pockets of some people to put it into the pockets of other people—and often those from whom it is taken stand most in need of it. There may be good reason for the pension—but that reason is not found in the fact that the money is moved from one ownership to another. Those whom the money is distributed from have a point of view not precisely like that of those whom the money is distributed to.—New Bedford Standard.

The Way Things Act.

When thing go crooked just hold still,
And make no hub-bub; for they will
In a twinkling, sure as fate,
Make one more twist, and then go
straight. —Detroit Free Press.

Words.

Editor—We will pay you either at the rate of one dollar per word or five thousand dollars per idea, as you select.

Distinguished Author—The former is—the better way, I think.—Puck

FEES AND DUTIES OF BANK DIRECTORS

Moderate Compensation in New York Institutions.

A reader of the New York Times has asked for information about the duties of bank directors in New York and the emoluments of their service. The query is a natural one in view of a banking situation like that in the financial district of the city, especially, and to a large extent in other part as well, in which the majority of banks are individually known as belonging to some particular group or sphere of influence. Thus, there appears the so-called Standard oil group of banks, centering around the National City bank; the Morgan group, of which the First National is a notable example; the Morse group, popularly believed to be more or less intimately associated with 26 Broadway because of the affiliations of Charles W. Morse, its ruling spirit, and such institutions as the National Bank of Commerce, in which two great life insurance companies are largely interested.

In a case like the above, it must follow that the men who serve in the directorate of the several banks as representatives of the dominant interests are men of affairs whose time is enormously valuable, and the question what they get for so much of it as is given to their bank or banks and the duties they perform suggests at once a comparison with the returns from their other activities and demands which such activities make upon them.

It may be said first, that bank directors, in comparison with the directors of many other corporations, are not highly paid. The customary fee in this city is about $10 for each meeting. Some banks pay as high as $20, but their number is few, and probably is offset on the whole by the number of smaller banks that pay no more than $5 for the services of each director every time the board meets. In other large corporations it would probably be found that the fees of directors would average materially higher, and for the "big men" on a bank's board the $10 return is a ridiculously small return for an hour's consideration of bank business when figured as a part of an annual income running into many times five figures, and not infrequently into six, unless times are as dull as they are at present.

More than this, however, it should be remembered that with most prominent men the bank directorship they hold is a very small part of the total of such offices. For instance, Chauncey M. Depew, who holds the record as a director in sixty-nine corporations, according to the last statistics, is on the board of but one bank: James Stillman, president of the National City bank and the general field marshal of the Standard oil banking affairs, while a director in fifty-two corporations, has among them only ten banks, and George F. Baker, president of the First National bank, who holds a somewhat similar position in the Morgan forces, is a director of but five banks here and one in Chicago, although being in the directorate of some thirty-four other corporations. So the list might go on—Charles T. Barney, president of the Knickerbocker Trust company, a director in thirty-five corporations and but five banks; Anthony J. Brady, a director in forty-two corporations, including but two banks, and E. H. Harriman, a director in three banks and some forty-three other corporations, and J. P. Morgan, a director in thirty-three corporations, including but two banks.

The duties of bank directors depend very largely on the size of the directorate and organization of the bank, and the same may be said in regard to the frequency of the meetings. In some banks having a very large board, as in the case of the National Bank of Commerce, with a directorate of some forty members, the immediate supervision of things is in the hands of the executive committee, and the board at large only in a general way directs the policy of the institution. In such a bank it is likely that the directors are not called together oftener than once a month, while the executive committee holds weekly, or more probably semi-weekly, meetings. In other banks a small board of directors is itself virtually the bank's executive committee, and, meeting every few days, it keeps in the closest touch with the actual details of the bank's business.

How often the examining committee goes over the books, and its fees, also depends somewhat on the system of accounting that may be employed, but as a general proposition the overhauling by the examining committee comes four or five times a year. The arduousness of its duties vary with the bank, for in a great savings bank, with thousands of small individual accounts, there is almost no end of detail, whereas large or larger funds may be far more easily traced in an institution in which the size of individual deposits is multiplied many times. The examining committee is paid according to the amount of work it has to do, but hardly more liberally than are the directors, the remuneration of its members ranging from $5 to $20 or $25 for each examination. In a certain sense, however, its situation is different from that of the board at large, inasmuch as few banks are likely to have what are popularly known as "captains of finance" among its self-appointed examiners.

SIX-LEGGED CAT.

A six legged cat made its appearance at Oswego, N. Y. Cats with nine lives are, of course, common, but the six-

legged variety is, needless to say, very rare indeed. The six-legged cat did not make any active use of its extra members, although they did not appear to inconvenience it. Its agility in getting out of the way of dogs and other enemies was said to be even greater than that of the ordinary feline.

A Very Hard Luck Story.

Beloit (Kans.) Gazette.

Here is a remarkable story of continued hard luck in the case of R. D. Dukes, a farmer. Within a short space of time a lot of things happened to him. He lost his crops; cholera killed most of his hogs; a shed fell and killed his two cows; his wife was thrown from a buggy and hurt so badly that she went on crutches for months, and she was just beginning to walk again when she was burned to death by an exploding lamp; Mr. Dukes also was seriously burned in the fire; then he injured his knee and had to go on crutches; then he was badly burned again in a prairie fire; a few weeks later his mother died, and last Sunday his house burned up, with all its contents.

TO WOMEN WHO DREAD MOTHERHOOD!

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain—Sent Free.

No woman need any longer dread the pains of child-birth; or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at child birth may be entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, 144, Lewis block, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay but write today.

LAMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC JACKASS

To the National Democratic Convention:
These ears that Jackson once caressed,
This back that Jefferson has pressed,
Are now pawed over—think of that—
By each ambitious Democrat.
And sable boys, like "Gum Shoe Bill,"
Like Parker, protege of Hill,
And he of all the boys the worst,
The Journal's little Willie Hearst,
Come 'round to pat me on the side,
And intimate that they can ride.
I dread that presidential race,
Where I am doomed to sure disgrace.
The elephant, in perfect shape,
Now breasts with confidence the tape.
The ablest rider in the land
Has now my mighty foe in hand,
Oh! he will ride without mishap

The presidential handicap:
Yes, handicap, for much disease
Has left me spavined in the knees.
I have the epizootic, now,
And headache lurks behind this brow;
My back is lame from Cleveland's weight,
Thrice has it borne that sacred freight,
And yet, despite my grief and pain,
That portly saint would ride again.
Twice to defeat did Bryan ride.
This much-enduring back astride.
That rider who is all tirade
Such an outrageous racket made,
Yelling and howling while he told
All the iniquities of gold.
That both these ears are useless grown,
And I am deaf as any stone.
But drag me out upon the track,
Throw some tenth-rater on my back,
Sponge out my mouth, tie up my knee,
Inject some cocaine into me,
I'll do my best to win the race,
I'll try at least for second place.
—T. B. McDonald in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. For further information address the publishers, not us:

Under the Vierkleur. This is a novel of life and adventure in South Africa, by General Ben Viljoen, one of the most brilliant among the Boer generals, and also one of the youngest. The book recalls those days of excitement when the whole world was watching the issue of the war between the little Boer republic and the great British empire. The word pictures of the struggle which Mr. Viljoen has painted are vivid and pathetic, while the love story which accompanies them gives a lighter touch and relieves the tension of feeling they produce. Small, Maynard & Co., Boston.

The Woman Errant is by an anonymous author, who is already the writer of two popular books, the Garden of a Commonplace Wife and People of the Whirlpool. Her latest book is a story in which she takes for the text of her sermon, the bachelor maids, or the young women who live by themselves, and work for their own support without the excuse of necessity and to the utter disregard of home ties. While the book has a serious purpose, it is a pleasant story. The Macmillan Co., New York.

In Search of the Unknown, by Robert W. Chambers, is a clever piece of fooling, which describes the adventures in science and love of a young man who is sent on sundry expeditions to get specimens of birds and beasts commonly supposed to be extinct. There is always the feminine interest involved in these expeditions, as the young discoverer is of an exceedingly susceptible temperament, seeming never to lose heart nor courage when his journeys of discovery inevitably end in the loss of both girl and specimen involved. The tales are impossible but are always amusing. Harper & Brothers, New York.

Brave Hearts. Stories of the race track are contained in the volume entitled Brave Hearts, written by W. A. Fraser. The scenes range from the United States and Canada to England and India, and are stirring and intensely human tales of race track life, sure to interest those who follow the horses, or readers who like a good, brisk story. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Daphne and Her Lad is the title of a book of clever letters which finally develop into a love story. The writers are represented as being two newspaper people, and the letters they write are unusually charming. The authors of the book are M. J. Lagen and Cally Ryland. Henry Holt & Co., New York.

The volume entitled Holding the Ropes contains missionary methods for workers at home, devised by Miss Belle M. Brain, a prominent missionary engaged in rousing and maintaining interest among the "Christians at home" in the work of those laboring in the cause of religion abroad. Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York.

New England in Letters comprises a series of pilgrimages to the noteworthy literary landmarks of the New England states, delightfully described by Rufus Wilmot Griswold Wilson. Beginning with a picture of Longfellow's country, the chronicle portrays the scenes and places associated with the men and women of New England who helped to make American literature. The story of each author's life and work is told as far as possible in connection with its environment, and it is told in a way which brings the reader in close touch with each interesting personality. The book has colored illustrations and is published by A. Wessels & Co., New York.

A new volume in the Heroes of the Nations Series is Frederick the Great and the Rise of Prussia, a scholarly work by W. F. Reddaway, M. A. The book is a study of "the solitary king," of the rise of the house of Hohenzollern, and of European politics of the time so far as they affected Frederick. The history of the Hohenzollern family is especially interesting and the entire volume reflects diligent historical research and sanity of judgment in appraising the achievements and character of Frederick. The volume is illustrated and is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

MATCH DIPPER.

When matches were first made, some eighty years ago, it was common for folk to make or dip their own matches. For this purpose every well to do house was

equipped with a pipkin, or small cup of tin. In some cases of silver, for holding the sulphur.

The sulphur was melted in the pipkin and at the proper consistency the match sticks were dipped in and afterward allowed to dry. The match sticks in those days were usually about six inches in length.

LIFE'S WORKING RULES.

Edward Everett Hale, the venerable chaplain of the senate, has boiled down the receipt for life's working rules into three sentences:

"For your health, keep out in the open air as much as possible.

"For your religion, keep faith in your neighbor.

"And for your mental advancement, keep up the practice of engaging in conversation each day some one whom you know to be your superior."

One of the new streets in Berlin has been named for Pasteur, the noted French doctor

The Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible.

Will some of the readers of The Blade give directions for cranberry culture? Kind of soil and amount of moisture required, etc.?—B., Newcastle, Colo.

Will not some reader tell me how to kill sweet clover? It grows tall and is taking my farm. I asked you this question a few weeks ago, but can't find an answer. I will consider this a great favor to know.—B., Socorra, N. M.

Sweet clover is very common about Toledo, but there is never any difficulty with it. Good, thorough cultivation keeps it down on the farms, added to mowing it just as it blossoms, so that it cannot produce seed. If any reader has a better method, we shall be glad to publish.—Editor Farmstead.

Will some reader of The Blade tell me what to do for my mare? She has had sweeney in her right shoulder since March. I have been a reader of your valuable paper for 15 years.—W., Brown Summit, N. C.

My chickens are dying. The combs and wattles turn pale, they mope around, wings droop and they only live a few days. They are very much reduced in flesh when they die. What is the trouble, and what is a remedy, if there is any?—W., Adams Center, N. Y.

The symptoms point to two things—first, that the chickens are infested with lice. A few weeks ago we published the method of getting rid of them. Second, the fowls may be suffering from diarrhea or cholera. We shall be pleased to print replies to the above.—Editor Farmstead.

Will some reader please tell me the amount of salt for a ton of hay? It is mostly wild hay.—M., Monon, Ind.

I have a valuable mare, six years old. She had distemper about a month ago, but still runs corruption from both nostrils. Will some reader kindly give me a cure through the Farmstead? She is in fine shape and eats well. What shall I do for her?—P., Fairmount, W. Va.

I have a six-year-old horse that has spells once a week that last him about two days. He begins by rubbing his nose on a fence or wall, stamping with his feet very hard and rubbing his legs and feet, runs over bushes, and at times turns around and lies down for a moment, then gets up. His legs and under parts seem to have something like a severe itch. He continues until his lower joints enlarge either from the disease or from biting and stamping. He also turns his nose to his side and licks it. When this itching begins to abate he becomes dull and does not eat much. When the spell's over, he eats well. He discharges some small worms from the bowels. What is the matter and what shall I do?—Reader, Tomato, Ala.

There is a peculiar disease takes hold of our hogs. It is slow in its work; the hogs are in good flesh when taken. At first they want to eat; then they seem to get stiff, so they can hardly get up, have high fever, break out with a rash that seems to eat into the flesh. They want to stand all the time; when they lie in the hot sun they turn purple. The first one that I lost its mouth was all eaten out, and around its eyes. I have lost three in that condition; had to kill two. The first one lingered along for about three or four weeks. I saw it was being eaten up alive so I killed it. I wish some reader of The Blade would name the disease and give a remedy.—B., Pittsford, Mich.

Ginseng Culture.

Editor Farmstead: How about ginseng? Sometimes it is reputed to be easily grown, and then that it is slow and uncertain. I would like to ask if The Blade can give any information and tell me where one could get books on the subject; also where one could find ready sale for it. Many people would like to engage in it if they could find out anything about it. —H., Pittsford, Mich.

Put ginseng alone. Turn to the Farmstead in Weekbeans made of June 2 and read the article headed "The Ginseng Craze."—Editor Farmstead.

To Cure Fistula.

Editor Farmstead: I will tell T., of Hubbell, Neb., how I cured a mare badly afflicted with fistula. Take a lump of blue vitriol the size of a large pea, and push to the bottom of the pipe with a smooth stick. One application will usually remove the pipe, but if it does not come out from 4 to 6 days, put in another lump, and continue till the pipes all come out. I would advise medicine at the same time.—N., McNeal, Mo.

Editor Farmstead: Tell T., of Hubbell, Neb., to cure the fistula on his horse to use a liniment composed of two ounces of alcohol, two ounces of oil origanum, and 25 drops of chloroform; shake, and apply one teaspoonful every other day. After using one bottle rest two weeks and use one more. In cases of long standing, it may take three bottles. I have never known this to fail to cure.—G., Cascara, W. Va.

Editor Farmstead: Tell C., of Morristown, O., for warts on his cow's teats to take one-half pint of sweet cream, one-half pint of turpentine, the whites of three eggs; put into a bottle and beat until it becomes perfectly mixed. Then add one-half pint of good strong sample vinegar and beat till it becomes a liniment. Rub on until the warts are gone. If this don't take them off it will be the first time I have known it to fail. I have tried it for twelve years with success.—W., Brown Summit, N. C.

Those Pear Trees.

Editor Farmstead: In reply to E., of Bryan, O., I would say that his pear trees probably have the fire blight. An old fruit man here told me that he did not believe there was any sure cure for it. He said that he read in a farm journal that it could be checked by cutting off all the affected limbs, or, as soon as a new one showed indications of dying, cutting it out. But he said that upon trying it it failed to accomplish the results expected. —P., Summitville, Ind.

Time to Cut Timber.

Editor Farmstead:—There was an article in The Blade of June 30, recommending the cutting of timber in the months of May and June, to last the greatest length of time.

Where was that informant reared? It cannot be in the plains, where no timber grows; but it sounds very much like it. Let any one try for himself. I have had experience for the last 60 years, and if timber will not last four times as long when cut just before frost, I have yet to see the kind. I know from personal experience that your informant is mistaken. Of all the seasons of the year, those two months are the worst to produce poor building timber—here with us, at least. I appeal to anyone of experience if this is not true. This reminds me of the lad who, when asked, "Are you a farmer?" answered: "Yes. I've had 13 years of experience." The gentleman, looking surprised, asked: "Well, how old are you, my boy?" "I'm just passed 13, sir."—C., Big Indian, N. Y.

Chess and Wheat.

Two esteemed readers of The Blade, R. W. E., of Cicero (no state given), and J. F. L., of Lexington, Neb., send letters to the Farmstead in which they relate instances in which wheat seemingly turned to chess (cheat). The first was a case in which a "short cut" between roads lay across a field sown in wheat. It was used during the winter. In the spring the part driven over came up with chess; the remainder of the piece was good wheat. Now, this does not prove anything at all except that the teaming over the track killed the wheat, and the chess, with which the ground was seeded, came up instead.

The same writer says that if there is plenty of snow in the winter, on a field seeded to winter wheat, the wheat is all right in the spring; but if the ground is bare, there is much chess in the field. Most certainly. When the soil is bare, wheat is winter killed, and chess comes up in its place. But this does not mean that the wheat changes to chess.

Our Nebraska friend cites an instance in Branch county, Mich., where he formerly lived. He says:

"My older brothers took great pairs to clean their seed wheat and sowed 40 acres of rolling land, which contained some depressions or basins. The next spring, a heavy snow melted on frozen ground, running water into those basins, which stood there at a certain level until the frost came out of the ground, when it readily sank away, and the wheat grew luxuriantly; but when it headed out, every head was chess where the water had stood upon it; above that point it was all wheat."

This is no proof at all that the wheat turned to chess. It does show, however, that in those depressions the wheat was killed by the standing water, or something relating to it. The wheat being dead, the chess seeds in the ground sprang up, just as in the case of the wagon track.

We repeat what we have said before—that wheat never changes into chess. Each grain or seed reproduces its kind. If you planted a lot of peach stones, and young apple trees came up, you would not suppose that peaches changed to apples. If you bred a mare to a Percheron stallion, and she gave birth to a mule, you would not imagine for an instant that the mule colt was the progeny of that Percheron. Fix firmly in your minds that every head of seed reproduces its kind, and never changes to another, and you will get over the idea that wheat changes into chess.

Two Important Bulletins.

The department of agriculture at Washington has just issued two very important bulletins, which can be had free of charge by any one in the United States who desires them. All that is necessary is to send a request, addressed "Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.," giving the number and title of which bulletin you desire (or both). They will be sent free of postage. Mention The Toledo Blade.

"Strawberries" is the title of Farmers' Bulletin No. 198. It is a 24-page pamphlet, well illustrated, telling all about the different varieties of strawberries, their culture, with full directions at every point.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 199 is entitled "Corn Growing." It is a 32-page pamphlet, and every one who grows corn will be benefited by its perusal. The latest and best methods of culture are given, and the methods discussed whereby the yield can be doubled on a given area.

"Raising Dishrags."

A novel enterprise, that of raising dishrags, is being exploited by a number of Southern California horticulturists, who received the inspiration for the scheme from Charles Richardson, whose gardens in Pasadena are becoming famous for their remarkable productions. Mr. Richardson has successfully raised many growths new to American soil and this year has exceeded all his previous triumphs by raising thousands of dishrags.

Last year Mr. Richardson's stringbeans, which measured 43 inches in length, created a stir, but dishrag vines, which, with their pendant dishrags—twine about orange trees, palms, evergreens and peach trees, and, as it is at the two-story windows, bid fair to win the championship from the beans.

These dishrags, or vegetable sponges, as they are sometimes called, are indigenous to Africa, but now it has been demonstrated that they will thrive in this country, and they are bound to become a popular production.

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Epistolary Courtesy.

What is the significance of "Yours truly," "Yours respectfully," "Yours sincerely," and these forms reversed, as "Truly yours," etc., at the close of a letter? When a person closes a letter thus: "I am (or remain) yours truly," what does he mean?—F. L. A., Rushville, Ill.

They are the relics of the old-time exaggerated courtesy which marked epistolary correspondence in which the opening of the letter gave the name, titles, etc., of the one to whom it was addressed; the letter was written as if from an inferior to one vastly superior in rank; and the closing sentences referred to the writer as "very truly your obedient servant," "your servant to command," and similar inflated terms. Now these are mere marks of courtesy, really meaning little or nothing.

The X-Rays.

Do the X-rays accomplish anything besides an internal view, and do they have any ill effect on the person to whom they are applied? Are they very high priced, and patented?—J. C. M., Jackson Center, Pennsylvania.

Yes, they do a great deal more. Even the ability which they give to make a photograph through any part of the body reveals the position of foreign bodies—a bullet, for instance—and show the exact nature of a bone fracture, and injuries of various kinds. Besides this, the writer knows, here in Toledo, of cures of cancer by the X-rays, and of other skin diseases, such as lupus and eczema. The X-rays, if not properly managed, will produce very severe injuries to the skin, analogous to that of a burn; but their application is painless. The machines for producing X-rays cost from $300 to $500, and here in Toledo physicians charge $2 to $5 for every treatment. There is no disease which is benefited by the X-rays but requires a series of treatments. One case of cancer of the cheek, which the writer saw cured, required three treatments per week for over two months.

Bookmakers.

Will you kindly tell what a "bookmaker" is, in racing parlance? Is he the publisher of a book, or a job printer of race horse literature?—U. B., Va., Lompoc, Cal.

No, a "bookmaker," in the speech of the racing ring, is not a publisher nor a printer. He is simply a gambler. A "book," in betting parlance, is an arrangement of bets recorded in a pocket note-book; a list of bets made against a specific result in a contest of any kind; whether it be horse racing, yacht racing, or any similar event. A bookmaker is a professional betting man. In betting, especially in races, there are two parties. One composed of those called "layers," to which the bookmakers belong, the others called "backers." The latter bet that a given horse or yacht, for example, will win; the bookmakers, or "layers," bet that it will lose. For example, take an important horse race in which there are a number of entries. Suppose the odds given are $100 to $30 by the bookmaker. If the horse wins the race, the "backer" gets $100 for risking $30, and the bookmaker loses $100 which he risked to win $30. This may look like a very risky thing for the bookmaker, but it is not; for he runs less risk than the "backer." He endeavors (and generally succeeds) in betting the same amount, $90, against every horse in the race, and as there can be but one winner, he receives more than enough from the many losers to pay the $100 which he has bet against the winner, whichever the latter may be.

Speculating and Gambling.

Please explain the difference between speculating and gambling, and what is the relative meaning of each to the other? A. G., Grand Meadow, Minn.

There is a clear difference, but it is difficult to make it plain to one who is not in close touch with it the modern business of grain and stock exchanges. However, we will try to make it apparent. The two are the same in that they take chances; but the speculator bases his action on what he believes he knows as to future probabilities; the gambler trusts to chance alone, of which he knows nothing.

As a specific example, let us take the wheat market of Chicago today, July 5. Every one who is in the business knows what the government reports give as to acreage and condition. The crop is harvested over the southern two-thirds of the United States. All know what the prospects are in wheat-growing countries all over the world. But this dispatch was in the Chicago market reports of today: "Continued abnormal weather conditions presage a possible calamity to the wheat crop." As a result of this possible contingency, the price of wheat rose sharply. Now, a speculator may act in two ways. He may believe that this danger is real and imminent, and therefore that wheat will reach a higher level. Therefore he rushes to buy wheat. It was this rush that made the price go higher. But if he has reason to believe that the reports of weather damage are but a scare, he offers to sell wheat for delivery in August (or September or October), to the gentlemen who think it will go higher. If it prove to be a scare, the price will be lower than the price at which he sells for future delivery, and he will make a profit. That is speculation. But the gambler bets his money on the turn of a card, or the throw of dice, where there is no possible exercise of judgment.

Speculation goes into many fields. For example, a man feels convinced, from the outlook, that there will be a heavy wheat or corn crop along the line of one of the "granger" roads. "Granger roads" is the name given in the New York Stock Exchange to railways which run through great agricultural districts. Every railroad has to depend upon its freight business for its profits. Heavy crops mean more freight business, hence larger revenue; and that means better prices for the stock of such a railway. So, being convinced that there will be good crops, hence more freight business, he buys the stock of that road. If his judgment is good he makes money; for, as the freight business increases, the earnings increase, and the prospect of dividends increases; hence the stock of that road increases in price.

But a man may speculate the opposite way. He may be convinced that the crops this year will be much smaller than those of last year, that the stock of the road is selling today for a higher price than future conditions warrant. So he will sell its stock for future delivery, trusting that the price will fall by that time so that he can buy the stock to deliver at a less price than the buyer has bargained to pay.

Even the farmer speculates. Suppose that this year the price of wheat or corn be high, from climatic conditions, either at home or abroad. Thousands of farmers watch for such opportunities, and next year will put in a larger acreage of the scarce crop; for it is a certainty that the price next year will be better than the average.

We might add many other instances, but room will not allow. To sum it up, speculation is dealing in which knowledge and judgment are brought into play; gambling is a reliance on mere chance.

"Walled" Lakes.

A. C., Big Indian, N. Y.: There are several so-called "walled" lakes in the United States, the principal ones being that in Wright county, Iowa; one in Oakland county, Michigan, and one in Wisconsin. They are not surrounded by a "wall," in the ordinary meaning of that word. It is not built by man, but is due to natural causes—to the action of ice.

All these lakes are in the northern portion of the United States, which, from 15,000 to 7,000 years ago, was covered by a vast ice sheet, which had a slow forward movement, like a glacier. This, in the thousands of years it covered the country with an ice sheet that probably was one or more miles thick, brought down from Canada an unlimited amount of rock wrenched by the ice from the rocks over which it slowly passed. The bowlders, which are scattered over all the northern United States, the vast deposits of gravel and water worn sand, in the same area, are due to the same cause. The city of Toledo stands upon a bed of blue "bowlder clay," which is filled with granite bowlders—called "nigger heads" by the ignorant masses, because of their hardness—of all sizes, from two tons in weight down to an ordinary pebble. All the northern United States, at least east of the Mississippi, has a similar deposit. Of course the large stones were not equally deposited. In some localities there would be many, in others, few. Now, these so-called "walled" lakes are depressions, filled with water, in localities where the melting ice sheet contained many rocks and much gravel.

The action of the waves along shore, under the influence of the winds for many centuries, makes the shore a gentle slope. The sand and clay are washed out, leaving the heavier stones strewing the shelving shore, where the water is shallow. Then comes the severe northern winter. The shallow water along the sloping shore freezes solid, the ice grasping the bowlders, pebbles and gravel. In the spring, when the "break-up" comes, the ice along shore is formed further seaward. The action of the waves carrying with it the stones frozen in it. When it melts they drop where the ice lay. The writer has seen a bowlder of fully 3,000 pounds weight carried up the beach 150 feet in one winter, along the southern shore of Lake Erie. Now, keep this sort of thing up for hundreds and even thousands of years, and you get a ridge of bowlders, pebbles, gravel and sand, piled up along the shore of one of these so-called "walled" lakes, and this ridge is the "wall."

It is not evenly arranged around the lake; it is only where there is a sloping shore. The water level of the lake is never above the level of the surrounding country. You quote a book of which we never heard, but which we presume to be one made simply to sell, and without any claim to authority, that the waters of the lake in Iowa are three feet higher than the level of the surrounding country. This is utterly false. The waters of Walled Lake, Iowa, are always below that level. There is nothing wonderful or mysterious about these lakes. The above gives you the geological facts as to their formation. "Clear-eyed science" has dissipated all the "wonder stories" about them.

Financial Panics.

Please give cause and date of the greatest financial panics of the United States in the past.—F. B. P., Romeo, Mich.

A period of prosperity leads many business men, in the hope of larger profits, to undue extension of industry and commerce. In all civilized countries, business is now largely based on credit; and credit is used at such times as a means of business extension. Overproduction, a fall in prices, business failures, etc., follow. Capitalists and banks contract their loans, and bring on a money stringency or panic.

The panics in the United States were those of 1819, 1837, 1857, 1873, 1884 and 1893. The close of the war of 1812 was followed by a period of expansion. The government called on the Bank of the United States for the money to pay $7,500,000 of the stock issued for the Louisiana Purchase. This compelled the bank to reduce loans, and this brought on the panic of 1819. The panic of 1837 was brought on by reckless speculation in western lands, and by the withdrawal by the government of its funds deposited in state banks. This compelled the banks to reduce their loans, a money stringency followed, many banks suspended, and a year of financial distress followed. In October, 1857, a suspension of specie payments took place, but they were generally resumed in a month. This panic was due to a variety of causes, the main one being a reduction of the tariff.

The drain of the civil war caused a suspension of specie payments late in 1861, but no panic followed. Specie payments were not resumed until 1878. The enormous issues of greenbacks by the government, and the impossibility of getting them redeemed in gold, caused them to depreciate, and gold became an article of merchandise. These unhealthy financial conditions, and excessive railroad building, caused the panic of 1873. The country recovered by 1879, and a period of prosperity continued to increase until July, 1881. The assassination of Garfield gave a severe shock to business and finance, which ended in a minor panic in 1884. The usual revival set in, but the election of Cleveland, with Democratic control of both houses of congress, rendered it certain that there would be a reduction of the tariff. This certainty at once unsettled business and finance, and resulted in the panic of 1893, which lasted until the election of McKinley in 1896.

Ohio's Indigent Blind.

I am informed that Ohio pensions her blind to the amount of $100 per annum. If this be true, kindly inform me of the conditions under which such pensions are paid.—F. C., Albion, Ind.

There was a law on this subject passed several years ago, but it was repealed last winter, and a new law enacted. It applies only to male blind persons over 21, and females over 18, who have no property nor means with which to support themselves. The payment is $25 every three months, or $100 a year. No one is entitled to it unless he shall have been a bona fide resident of Ohio for five years, and of the county for one year. The law also declares:

"All persons claiming the benefits provided herein shall appear before the probate judge and make affidavit to the facts which bring him or her within the provisions of this act. Not less than two reputable citizens of the county, one of whom shall be a reputable physician selected by the court, shall be required to give testimony to the fact that they have known the applicant to be a resident of the state of Ohio for five years continuously last past, and of the county one year preceding the filing of the application; and give oral testimony to satisfy the court that such person is blind, not from any vicious habits of his own, and unable to maintain himself, which facts the court shall be satisfied are true, and so find and enter on his journal."

The county auditor of Lucas county refuses to pay the orders for this bounty, on the ground that the law is special legislation, and is therefore contrary to the state constitution. The matter will go eventually to the supreme court of the state for decision.

Electing a President.

Will you please tell me through your valuable Bureau the exact method of electing the president of the United States? Why is it that a president is sometimes elected, and yet does not receive a majority of the popular vote? How is the vote of the people exactly applied to the election of the president?—C. A. W., Little Birch, W. Va.

The United States is an indissoluble union of sovereign states, which, otherwise would be independent. The national government is therefore not a direct government by the people, but by the states. If you will take the trouble to read article 2, section 1, of the constitution of the United States and the twelfth amendment, which takes the place of clause 3 of that section, you will have the mechanism of presidential elections fully explained.

These provisions, in brief, are, that every state shall choose, in whatever manner the legislature shall determine, a number of electors equal to the number of senators and representatives to which that state is entitled in congress. Every state has, by the constitution, two senators—no more, no less. Its number of representatives depends upon its population. The legislature, as stated above, has full power to determine how the electors shall be chosen; at present, in all the states, they are chosen on a general ticket, by the voters of the entire state. By law of congress, authorized by the constitution, these electors are chosen on Tuesday next after the first Monday in November. This year that day falls on November 8. The electors of each state meet at the state capitol on the first Monday in December and ballot for president and vice-president. The record of their vote is to be sent to Washington, where they are opened and counted on the second Wednesday of the next February. The result is declared and the president and vice-president-elect are inaugurated on March 4.

There are 45 states; and only the citizens of states vote for electors. Citizens of territories, of the District of Columbia, and of dependencies, have no vote on this matter—because this is a union of states, and of nothing else. The people who live in territory belonging to the United States have no vote on this matter. Because the vote is by states, and not by the total vote, a man may be elected president without having a majority of the total popular vote. For instance, at the presidential election of 1884, Grover Cleveland had 219 electoral votes, and James G. Blaine only 182; but the popular vote stood: Cleveland, 4,854,866; Blaine, 4,855,011. Some states gave Blaine a very large majority of the popular vote, while others gave Cleveland a very small popular majority. For example, Cleveland's majority in New York state was but 1,149; yet he carried New York, and therefore received its 36 electoral votes; while Blaine carried Ohio by 31,802, by which he received 23 electoral votes. You can easily see that a man may be elected president by the electoral vote, and yet be second on the total popular vote.

The Duty of Voters.

I do not believe that any voter ought to vote for any party unless he understands every principle of that party. I have voted the Republican ticket ever since I became a voter, and now I ask for a better understanding of some of its present claims to my suffrage. I believe that you will, with me, say that the trusts are not a great benefit to the laborer. Please tell me why the party tolerates or fosters the trusts? Why is the Republican party a friend to the trusts of the United States? You may say, "It is not." Then why does not the party legislate so as to control them? Why has the prosecution of the famous beef trust been dropped? Why is not that and other trusts held in check? Is it because we do not have federal laws that will control them? If so, why have we not such laws? The party has been in control long enough to have passed laws for their control.—R. V. P., Montpelier, O.

Your statement that the Republican party "tolerates or fosters the trusts" is incorrect. As to "legislation to control them," you do not seem to know that the only power the national government has over such combinations is that which the constitution gives it. See article 1, Section 8, Clause 3: "To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes." The weak point is that Congress is given no authority over commerce within a state; interstate commerce marks the extent of its powers. As to the so-called beef trust, are you sure of your facts, and what is your authority? You ask, "If we have not federal laws that will control, why have we not such laws?" We answered that above—that a law that would wipe them out would be unconstitutional. Better study the matter a little. It is the opinion of many good jurists that congress, in its recent legislation, has gone as far as it has authority to. Of course, you see a change of parties would not affect the matter in the slightest.

The South and Lincoln.

Please tell me what President Lincoln's proclamation was in regard to all the rights of the southern confederacy being protected if they would come back to the Union? I think I know there was such a proposition from the president. I have been so anxious to get it verbatim, and the date. I for one condemned the confederate authorities for not accepting.—W. E., Ulysses, Neb.

There never was any proclamation of Mr. Lincoln's on the subject. On January 31, 1865, Mr. Lincoln put in writing his instructions to Mr. Seward, then secretary of state, to proceed to Fortress Monroe, to meet and "informally confer" with Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell. Mr. Lincoln wrote:

"You will make known to them that three things are indispensable, to-wit:

"1. The restoration of the national authority throughout all the states.

"2. No receding by the executive of the United States on the slavery question from the position assumed thereon in the late annual message to congress, and in preceding documents.

"3. You will inform them that all propositions of theirs, not inconsistent with the above, will be considered and passed upon in a spirit of sincere liberality. You will hear all they may choose to say and report it to me. You will not assume to definitely consummate anything."

The conference came to nothing, for Jefferson Davis would not listen to any proposition which did not include the independence of the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Lincoln did not expect anything to come of the conference, for the next day —February 1, 1865—before Mr. Seward had reached Fortress Monroe, he telegraphed this to General Grant:

"Let nothing which is transpiring change, hinder or delay your military movements or plans."

Port Arthur.

A gentleman here, who hates everything English, claims that England took an active part in driving the Japanese from Port Arthur when it was ceded to her by China after the war of 1895. What are the facts?—W. H. M., Albion, Ind.

Your friend lets his lack of knowledge and his silly prejudice lead him to make erroneous statements. The war between Japan and China was ended by the treaty of Shimonseki, signed on April 17, 1895. By this China recognized the complete independence of Corea and waived its right to any further tribute from that country. China ceded to Japan the southern part of the province of Feng-Tien, the country included between the Yalu as far as the mouth of the River Anping, and the Liao, up to Ying-Kow, also the Island of Formosa and the Pescadore group of islands; also the part of Manchuria which the Japanese army had occupied, including the Regent's Sword and Port Arthur. China was also to pay Japan a war indemnity of 200,000,000 taels, of which 50,000,000 taels were to be paid in six months, and the equal sum at the end of 12 months, and the remainder in six annual installments of the same amount, with interest at 5 per cent. China also agreed to make a new treaty of commerce and navigation with Japan, to open a number of new treaty ports, to permit Japanese consuls in them; also to grant certain navigation rights to Japanese ships on the upper Yangtse river, the Woosung river and the canal from Shanghai to Suchow and Hangchow. Germany, France and Russia protested against the cession of the Liao-Tung peninsula to Japan, claiming it would be a constant menace to Peking and a danger to the independence of Corea, and Japan finally agreed to accept 20,000,000 taels instead of this peninsula, and agreed to evacuate Port Arthur November 30. The war was officially declared at an end on June 8, 1895. So you see England was not in it at all. It was Russia, Germany and France that conspired to rob Japan of the fruits of her victory.

Speed on the Wing.

Are there any reliable figures as to the rapidity of birds on the wing?—L. C., Mentor, O.

The latest which seems to us reliable is a series of observations made on a western railroad. Many birds fly in front of or alongside a train. When the weather is clear, and they are carefully observed, their speed can be told by the known speed of the train. A chicken hawk and a crow can make 25 miles an hour. A turkey buzzard flies at the rate of 21 miles an hour. The pigeon is one of the fastest birds in the United States. It makes a speed of 46 miles an hour with ease. When chased by an eagle it can beat an express train. The wild duck is traveling at the rate of 44 miles an hour while the hunter is pumping the contents of a repeating gun at it. The blackbird, robin, dove and other small birds travel at a speed of 38 miles an hour. The humming bird can, and does, excel a speed of a mile per minute. One day while observations were being made, a honey bee, flew in and out of the engine cab window while it was going at the rate of 63 miles an hour. The performance lasted while the engine traveled a half mile.

Vice Presidents for First Place.

How many vice presidents have tried for the nomination of presidents, how many nominated, and how many have been elected to the presidency?—R. A. C., Murphy, N. C.

John Adams was vice president during both of Washington's terms, and then was elected president. Thomas Jefferson was vice president under Adams, and was twice elected president. Martin Van Buren was vice president during Jackson's second term, and then was elected president in 1836 to succeed Jackson. He was the Democratic candidate for a second term, but was defeated by Gen. W. H. Harrison. Millard Fillmore, a Whig, was vice president under General Taylor, and by the death of the latter became president in 1853. He was the Know-Nothing candidate for president in 1856. Chester A. Arthur, the vice president elected in 1880, became president by Garfield's death. He desired the Republican nomination in 1884, but it went to Blaine. Theodore Roosevelt became president by the death of McKinley, and is now his party's nominee.

Children's Day.

Editor Blade: I noticed in The Weekly Blade of June 30, a reply to a question in regard to children's day, that I would like to see corrected. It stated that "the observance of children's day originated nearly 40 years ago." It also gives the Universalists the credit of originating it at a convention held in Baltimore in 1867, and the Methodist Episcopal church is given the credit of first giving its observance the force of law.

These statements are no doubt accurate in so far as they relate to the adoption of children's day by these religious bodies, but the historical fact should not be disregarded that they were simply adopting, applying and modifying an old established custom of the Moravian church that had existed for 140 years before they adopted it, and had been observed by many local churches in this country for a century and a quarter. Children's day originated in a great revival among the children of the Moravian church at Herrnhut, Saxony, August 17, 1727, and has been observed in many lands, including our own, ever since that date. In some appropriate service for the children.—Moravian Minister, Hope, Ind.

Fire by Friction.

Will you please explain how the Indians produced fire by the rubbing together of pieces of wood? Also, how they cooked food by hot stones?—X. Y. Z., Hamilton, N. Y.

Fire is produced in this way still. It is not by rubbing, however. A piece of soft wood has an indention made in it. Then a drill is made of a piece of wood, say a foot long and a quarter-inch in diameter, sharpened to a point. The point is placed in the dendition in the first piece; the drill is held vertically, pressed down by the left hand on its top, and is rotated very rapidly by means of a string wound around it, and attached at both ends to a bent strip of wood, like a bow.

As to the other, the stones were heated red hot, whatever was to be cooked was placed in an earthen pot, or one made of skins, with water; the red-hot stones were dropped in to make the water boil.

District of Columbia.

Is it correct to say that the District of Columbia is in Maryland?—J. L. H., Fletcher, O.

Certainly not. To say that would be to imply that the District is a part of Maryland, which it is not. Maryland laws do not govern the District. It is under the direct government of Congress, which enacts all its laws.

Navigable Streams.

Does 30 feet of land from the bank of any large stream, lake, or the ocean belong to the government?—W. E. W., Hannah, Ala.

No, it does not. The navigation of all waters is under the control of the national government. A bridge can not be built over a navigable river except by the consent of the government, which regulates the height of the bridge above the water, the size and number of piers, the draws, etc. But this control over navigable waters is a different thing from ownership of the land along shore.

Is One a Majority?

In a committee of three a motion is made and seconded, the motion is put, one member votes aye; the others refuse to vote. Has the motion carried or not?—W. H. B., Wessington, S. D.

Assuming that there are no special rules adopted that govern such a case, the ordinary parliamentary rules will govern. For a motion to prevail requires a majority. One is not a majority of three. It will not do to say there were no negative votes, therefore one was a majority. It requires a majority of those present to carry any motion. There should have been a roll-call. Why did one person second a motion and then refuse to vote on it?

The Colorado Strikers.

Is it not a fact that about 99 out of every hundred of the Colorado strikers are foreigners? I have considerable acquaintance with mining camps, and that is my observation. It looks as if the mine owners had brought the wind and are now reaping the whirlwind. They are now satisfied to hire good, law-abiding native Americans. They want some one who will work cheaper.—A. M., Bella Vista, Cal.

We have no information as to whether the Colorado strikers are chiefly foreign-born or not. Please remember to write only on one side of your paper, otherwise we can not use it.

Secretary of Agriculture.

When was the secretary of agriculture recognized as one of the President's cabinet?—B. M., Smock, Pa.

The bureau of agriculture was established by act of congress, May 15, 1862, as a part of the interior department. It was created the department of agriculture, as an executive department, by the act of May 21, 1888, approved February 11, 1889. From the latter date the secretary of agriculture has been a member of the cabinet.

The Baltic Fleet.

How far would the Baltic sea fleet have to go to get to Port Arthur by the Cape of Good Hope, or through the Suez canal? —A. K., Rensselaer Falls, N. Y.

By the Capt of Good Hope, it would have to sail about 18,000 miles; by the Suez canal, it will require not over one-third that distance. Of course it will go through the Suez canal. Please NEVER abbreviate the name of your postoffice and county.

American Lemons.

We are obliged to the many friends who have sent statements regarding the lemon crop of the United States. California has 56,500 acres of oranges and 15,000 acres of lemons. Florida has 225 acres of lemons. In 1903 the citrus crop of the seven southern counties of California was estimated as worth $11,000,000, of which one-third was the value of the lemon crop.

Miscellaneous.

J. A. M., Mt. Vernon, Mo.: The law of which you speak was declared contrary to the state constitution of Colorado—not the United States constitution. The United States government has no right to interfere in such a case as the failure of the legislature to pass a law demanded by a majority of the people. Study the distinction between federal and state authority.

W. L. M., Green, Mo.: Liberty Bell weighs about 2,000 pounds, for when it was ordered it was stipulated it should weigh that amount, as nearly as possible, but we have never heard its exact weight and dimensions. The writer has often seen it, and to the eye it appears to be about 3½ feet high.

I. E. C., White Rock, N. C.: When we printed the letter of which you complain, we gave the writer's name and address. Why not write to him concerning the subject? We have received over a dozen letters about the matter, but have referred all to him. We have not room to publish letters discussing any matter.

W. I. B., Utica, W. Va.: Canadian money is not current in the United States, and no one can be compelled to accept it. Some banks, especially along the lakes, convenient to Canada, accept it at face value; others do not.

J. P. T., Eddyville, Iowa.: No. Graduation from a private military school is of no value. It does not entitle you to a commission in the regular army. Young men must be graduates of West Point.

A. J. B., Brookville, Pa.: No, it is not impossible for a human body to fossilize, but it generally decays before that can happen.

Reader, Louisville, W. Va.: Games are generally copyrighted. Write to the librarian of Congress at Washington, who has charge of copyrights.

S. L., Flat Top, W. Va.: See Bureau of Weekly Blade of June 16, answer headed "Ratio of Representation." There are 390 members in the present House.

W. B. R., Pound, Va.: We know of nothing in Mr. Blaine's life that could be so termed.

S. S., Cooperville, Miss.: Ask the one who said it to show you scriptural authority for it.

W. O. B., Glades, Tenn.: Such notices are advertising matter, and must be paid for at regular advertising rates.

F. F. S., Star City, Ind.: We can find no description of the process.

ABOUT CHILE.

Washington Post.

A distinguished citizen of Chile, Don Pedro del Rio Zanartu, is a guest of the Riggs House, accompanied by his wife and nephew, Senor Pedro del Rio. The former is a gentleman of means, eminent as a scholar and writer, and has written in the Spanish language several interesting volumes descriptive of his travels in every part of the world. He is a globe trotter of the first rank, having been around the earth three times, and now, though getting on in years, is about to encircle it once more before settling down to spend the residue of his days on his magnificent estate at Concepcion, near Santiago. In a pleasant talk with a Post reporter Senor del Rio said:

"Chile is advancing at a very satisfactory rate, and her progress is of the most substantial kind. You know that we occupy about half of the southern part of the west coast of South America, the country being very long, but narrow, and having almost every variety of climate, from the frigid temperature of the Magellan Straits to the torrid regions of the tropics. You know, too, that nature has lavished on Chile a wealth of resources, such as inexhaustible beds of saltpeter, which furnish nitrate enough to fertilize the farming lands of the world.

"We have in the northern provinces of Arica, Tacna, and Tarapaca copper mines said to be the richest yet discovered. The country is also rich agriculturally, and produces nearly every valuable crop except cotton and sugar cane. The wines that are made in Chile are conceded to be of extraordinary merit, and though comparisons are odious, I believe it can be said with truth they are superior to the wines of California.

"Without intending to boast, I can assert that the Chileans are about the purest blooded people in the world, and have in their veins a smaller mixture of races than can be found anywhere. The people are the descendants of the old Spanish stock that settled the country. We have no negroes or mulattoes in the republic, and our domestic servants are the Arocanian Indians, a most admirable race, honest, virtuous, and intelligent. Chile is well governed and has had no revolution in forty years. A little while back there was a war cloud growing out of differences with Argentina, but that is now happily settled, since our neighbor withdrew its pretensions to interfere with matters on the Pacific coast outside its rightful sphere of influence.

"Our financial condition is steadily improving, and we are adding all the time to the reserve fund of coin that eventually will enable us to get on a specie basis. This fund is now about $50,000,000. It is to be hoped that the value of our money will speedily equal that of the United States, as I find that it now takes about $3 of my money to pay $1 of my expenses incurred during my travels in this country. I have just left the St. Louis exposition, where I spent a month in a most delightful manner. The only criticism I make is that it occupies by far too great a space, and that the means of transporting the people to the grounds are not adequate."

DIARY OF A MORMON.

Monday—I am feeling very tired today. I came home late last night, and was met at the head of the stairs by the entire outfit. This was a case of where there was only one listener and the lecture was given by the audience. Oh, my!

Tuesday—I wired east today for another carload of cribs. Hope they will get here soon and relieve the pressure. I heard this morning that fourteen kids had begun to cut their teeth. More trouble!

Wednesday—Croup! And only two gallons of ipecac left in town! Well, it might be worse.

Thursday—It is worse. Five new arrivals last night. Doctors report all doing well. Great Zebediah! I never wake up in the morning that I don't wonder how many more I'll be in the morning.

Friday—Today my nurses struck! Came forward in a body and demanded eight hours a night. As if I could guarantee them anything in the present state of affairs!

Saturday—Spring openings! Today five of my better sixteenths stole away from me while I was snatching some much-needed rest and went shopping. I see my finish.—Life.

Fine Work With the Pen.

A man at Monnett, Mo., has accomplished the wonderful feat of writing 40,083 words on a postal card.

Giraffe-Like Palm Forest

The lines of a palm tree are closely associated by every one with the tropics. Familiar as their outlines are the appearance of a palm forest comes to people of other climes as a surprise. The size of the leaves when seen against the sky gives a suggestion of delicate lace work. The photograph here reproduced was taken in the Pacific islands, where the palm forest was free from undergrowth.

AMERICAN FLAG IN BATTLE

Record of the Union Standard From Brandywine to Santiago.

Although the resolution by which the flag became a national standard was not officially promulgated by the secretary of congress until September 3, 1777, it seems well authenticated that the regulation stars and stripes was carried at the battle of Brandywine, fought September 11, 1777. This shows, says the Philadelphia Record, that the contract entered into by Betsy Ross must have been carried out with great expedition, and that the flags had been distributed among the line regiments of the revolutionary army early in September. The flag first displayed in battle at Brandywine Creek had thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, and an union thirteen white stars were displayed on a blue field.

The flag which was carried by the men in blue and buff during the battles of the revolution remained unchanged until the first day of May, 1795, when, by a previous act of congress, two additional stripes were added to the body of the standard and two stars to the union. These additions were made to represent the states of Vermont and Kentucky, which had just been admitted to the federal union. As no further change was made in the national flag until 1818, it follows that the regimental colors carried during the war of 1812 were of this design. Thus the American flags surrendered by General Hull, at Detroit, and those captured by the British at Blandensburg and Washington, must all have displayed fifteen alternate red and white stripes, as well as the fifteen stars in the union.

In 1818, by an act of congress, the stripes of the national flag were again reduced to thirteen, and it was declared that the addition of a star to the union should thenceforth represent each new state. A newspaper of the time, still kept in the government archives, said: "By this regulation the thirteen stripes will represent the number of states whose valor and resources originally effected American independence, and additional stars will mark the increase of the states since the present constitution." From this time on the increase of stars in the constellation which formed the union was steady, and during the war with Mexico, in 1846, twenty-nine white stars were displayed in the blue field.

The flags borne by the regiments of the northern army during the four years of the great civil war had thirty-five stars in the union. This was the full number of states then forming the national federation, as the United States government had refused to recognize the constitutional right of a state to secede from the union. The retention of the stars representing the southern states was regarded as a serious breach of military etiquette by the more punctilious of the confederate leaders, and the capture of standards was always rewarded by the authorities at Richmond.

The regimental flags carried by the regular and volunteer regiments during the Spanish war of 1898 displayed forty-five stars in the blue field of the union, ten new states having been added to the federation since the great civil war which so nearly severed the republic. This was also the first foreign war in which the stars and stripes of a reunited country appeared in the field together, and it was the first occasion on which former confederate officers of high rank resumed the uniform of the United States service. The great garrison flag which was hoisted over Santiago after the surrender of the city by the Spanish commandant measured twenty feet in width by thirty-six feet in length, the forty-five white stars which formed the union showing distinctly against the bright blue of the field.

MR. GODLOVE'S DRINK.

"I believe I am the inventor of one of the best summer drinks that was ever invented," Mr. Lewis Godlove tells me. "It is not an intoxicating drink, either, but one that hardly a blue ribboner would balk at. What are the component parts of the beverage? Iced tea, sugar and a little claret. Not enough claret to make even a single mental wheel unsteady if one drank a barrelful of the stuff within the compass of a single hour. The proportions I use are three parts tea to one part claret, with just enough sugar added to make it sweet to the taste. This amount will, of course, vary with different people. There isn't a single beverage on the market that I have not tasted—these summer drinks, I mean—that is prepared to quench and not aggravate the thirst—but I insist that for cooling and thirst allaying qualities none can equal my claret tea. I discovered the drink by accident one or two summers ago. I was entertaining some friends, and during the course of the afternoon suggested that they have something to drink. I had a penchant for iced tea, and declared myself in favor of that, but my friends had me prepare claret lemonades for them. After the drinks had been set out, in raising the claret bottle from the table I failed to notice that it was uncorked, and in some way accidentally spilled a small quantity in my glass of tea. I had no more tea in the house, so I prepared to drink what was before me rather than go without. I have been a devotee of iced tea with a slight mixture of claret ever since, and so have all become who have ever tasted it. There is a peculiarly delicious and invigorating flavor about it that I can't really describe, so try it, and I'll warrant you'll care for only that beverage in the summer ever after."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

OUR PA.

He is an awful trial, there
Is no use in denying it.
Perhaps it's wrong for us to care,
But talk! It's useless trying it.
He simply scoffs at etiquette
And at convention's law,
And he's so stubborn and so set,
Is pa.

He takes a knife to cut his pie,
And sometimes he will eat with it.
He wears an awful made-up tie
And starties the elite with it.
I grieve to say that in his speech
He mixes "seen" and "saw,"
But, somehow, he is hard to teach,
Is pa.

In shirtsleeves he will go abotu,
Regardless of propriety,
And in most other ways will flout
The usage of society.
And when we girls expostulate
He only answers, "Pshaw!"
I fear we'll never educate
Our pa. —Chicago News.

The Sunday School

A MAN BETTER THAN HIS TIMES

The International Sunday School Lesson for July 17, is "Asa's Good Reign." 2 Chron. 14:1-12.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

Nations sometimes get off their course, even as ships do. This was the cause of the recent disaster to the Norge, and it is usually the cause of national calamity. The best pilot, to bring back the ship of state, is the best patriot. The southern kingdom of Judah had wandered from its charted course, even as had the seceding tribes to the north, under the captaincy of Jeroboam.

Solomon's sins were outworking in his son and his son's son, Rehoboam and Abijah had both been weak and wicked. Judah had fallen upon sorry times. Idolatry was rampant. Heathenish practices were common everywhere. The moral life of the people was at a low ebb. The stalwart allegiance to Jehovah, which was the divine program for the nation, was conspicuous for its absence.

A Man for the Occasion.

Such was the state of the southern kingdom upon Asa's assuming the throne of his father, Abijah. He proved his mettle at the outset of his reign. He did not sit down amid the evil conditions and weakly bewail them. Still less did he conform to them. The kismet of heredity did not paralyze his courage. He knew that he had inherited from his father and his grandfather and from his great-grandfather, Solomon, certain traits that he would be better without. But he was also heir to the blood and character of great King David. Most of all, he was himself, with a knowledge of the divine law that is more binding and sacred than any of the transmitted laws of nature. He had come to a throne, given of God; to God he must answer for the manner of his reign, even as the least of us is responsible to the Lord for the administration of our life.

The record runs that "Asa did that which was good and right in the eyes of Jehovah his God." He started out with his life in right relations with the Lord. As the catchy title of a modern book expresses it, he was "in tune with the infinite." Success, failure, happiness, misery—all are matters of relation. The comfort with which one passes through life depends largely on the manner in which he relates himself to his environment. Still more important, vital indeed, is the question of how one's life is related to God. The trustful, loving, obedient soul, whose chief end is God's glory, is bound to find a peace and a power transcending earth's ability to impart or to take away. Asa started well by getting right with God. He hitched his wagon to a star.

An Ancient Iconoclast.

It takes a young man for war. He is confident of himself. Obstacles he sees through the small end of the telescope; opportunities through the large. His bounding enthusiasm fears no difficulties. Whatever ought to be done he is willing to attempt to do. It is a sad day for any life when it loses the freshness, zest and daring of youth, for it is with these that the really great tasks of the world are accomplished. The poet is wise in weeping over his lost youth; the angels weep with him. God's great causes would be at a standstill were it not for the high-souled enterprise of his young-hearted servants.

One of the faults or virtues of youth—depending upon the angle from which it is viewed—is a rather slight regard for precedent. It has not the respect for the past which comes with age. So young King Asa was qualified for the necessary work of an iconoclast. He dared to smash right and left at idols and altars and pillars and groves and high places, about which the halo of sanctity was beginning to cling.

Doubtless he horrified many in Judah by his radical course. "Inexpedient," "impolitic," "he is changing the old order!" they cried. Asa halted not in his course. His rank and his light compelled him forward. These things were wrong, wholly and unmistakably wrong, and there could be no compromise with them. They must go. The debris of the false must be removed before the new structure of the true could be set up. There is comfort for every active fighter against present-day evil in the course of Judah's king.

A Model Reformer.

The tearers-down are to be commended only when they are also builders-up. Asa proved himself a first-class reformer in sweeping the heathenish idolatry out of his kingdom, not even hesitating to deal summarily with his own mother when she persisted in heathen practices. But he did not stop there as some reformers do. He did not deprive the people of their interests, and offer them nothing else instead. He knew that every "don't" should be accompanied by a "do," so he gave his subjects new work to do and tangible reasons for rejoicing in the new order. He called upon the people to inaugurate a great constructive era in the life of the nation, building all his building to a religious motive. He pointed out that the favor of Jehovah had followed the overthrow of idolatry and made possible the new period of prosperity. As he himself labored from a deep spiritual purpose, so he sought to inspire in his people religious enthusiasm for their divine Sovereign. He might have taken all the credit to himself, but instead he gave God the glory. A successful reformer able to keep himself humble has never been a common sight.

Armies and War.

A king is never any stronger than the forces he can command, just as a life's power may be measured by its reserves. Asa had a great company of followers to build for him,

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1904.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
of New York.

For Vice President,
CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,
of Indiana.

"A HISTORY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY."

The Blade asks every reader to turn to the fifth page, and read there a notice headed: "You Will Want This." Read it carefully, for it will pay you. The offer we make is an extremely liberal one, and comes at a time when every intelligent Republican will need the book for reference in the Presidential campaign. The offer will remain open only a short time, so avail yourselves of it promptly. No matter if your subscription does not expire for some months yet; we will credit you with one full year from the date of expiration.

JUDGE ALTON B. PARKER.

The Democratic candidate for the Presidency does not owe his nomination to any great public service on his part, nor to a great national reputation as a jurist or statesman. His selection by Hill and Belmont as an aspirant for the nomination was a piece of opportunism. It is an impossibility for the Democratic party to win unless it can carry the electoral vote of New York. That is necessary, to give it even a fighting chance. The activity of the President in the enforcement of the Sherman antitrust law was not liked by the trust magnates of Wall street. Hill determined to work along the lines of this opposition to Roosevelt.

It was necessary to wrest party control from the hands of Bryan and the radicals, and put the Eastern conservatives in control, as a preliminary step. Hill and August Belmont got together. The man of Wolfert's Roost explained his plans, and asked for the cash to carry on his campaign, agreeing to allow Belmont to pick his man for the candidate. Belmont named Parker. Hill made the fight, and won the nomination for Belmont's man.

Mr. Parker was bred to the law, and in his twenty-fifth year was elected surrogate of Ulster county—an office corresponding to our probate judge. His friend, David B. Hill, then governor of New York, offered him a judgeship of the supreme court—which is not the highest state tribunal, as one would infer from its name, but a subordinate court. He was afterward elected for the full term. In 1889 he was appointed to the court of appeals, and has remained on that bench ever since. In 1897 he was elected chief judge of that court by a plurality of 60,889. The year before, McKinley carried the state by 268,469; and this reversal within a year gave Judge Parker the prestige which caused Belmont's choice to fall upon him as his and Hill's candidate. His success, however, in 1897, was a political accident, due to Republican carelessness in the assumed assurance of easy success. The Republicans have carried every state election in New York since that, while the Democratic vote, in every case, has been from 89,000 to 124,000 in excess of the total vote Parker received in that year.

An opportunist candidate, brought forward by Wall street to oppose Roosevelt, can not certainly prove a formidable opponent to the latter, backed by the solid Republican masses of the country, and favored by tens of thousands of Democratic voters also.

"SHERMAN NOTES" ALL RETIRED

The announcement that no more silver dollars will be coined by the United States mint also means that all the so-called "Sherman" treasury notes have been redeemed and cancelled.

The Sherman act of 1890 provided for the purchase each month of 4,500,000 ounces of silver, or such part of that amount as might be offered at the market price. This bullion was paid for by a new issue of treasury notes, which were familiarly called "Sherman notes," to distinguish them from the regular treasury notes, or greenbacks. This purchasing clause was repealed by congress on November 1, 1893.

The act provided that 2,000,000 ounces of the bullion thus purchased should be coined into silver dollars each month, until July 1, 1891; and thereafter this bullion should be coined only in such amount as might be necessary to redeem the "Sherman notes," issued to purchase the bullion. The total amount of silver bought by the government was 168,700,000 ounces, in payment of which $155,900,000 in Sherman notes were issued. The last of that bullion has been coined into silver dollars; this of course shows that all the Sherman notes have been redeemed and cancelled—for the law did not permit their reissue, as is the case with the greenbacks.

There has been no real reduction in the amount of government paper in circulation, however. The place of the Sherman notes has been largely, if not entirely, taken by silver certificates. The amount of these in circulation is about $458,500,000, and that number of silver dollars, in bags, are lying in the treasury vaults, ready to redeem them.

It is singular, with some six millions of voters wildly demanding the free coinage of silver dollars, that they seem to have a dislike to use the coin itself. Several years ago the government tried different methods to push the vast accumulation of silver dollars into circulation, but they promptly came back to the treasury. Only about $76,000,000 of them is in circulation, and the number does not increase.

THE ST. LOUIS PLATFORM.

Ex-Senator Pettigrew, of North Dakota, one of the committee on resolutions at St. Louis, very neatly summed up the platform thus: "We have prepared a treatise rather than a platform, and have succeeded in producing a large volume without saying anything." It does not seem necessary that the Democrats should have embodied in their platform the bill of rights of the national constitution, nor yet a platitudinous essay on the application of the principles of the Democratic party to the problem of self-government.

The money plank, as agreed upon by the sub-committee, was a carefully-worded statement, made as palatable as possible to the free silverites, but ending with the statement that the money standard issue is now removed "from the field of principal contention." Adroitly as this was worded, the free silver element fought it tooth and nail, and it was knocked out of the platform by the full committee. The Democratic party therefore comes before the voters of the country without a word to say on the money issue, which four and eight years ago it declared to be the paramount one.

This is practically a straddle. In the west, where free silver centiment still lingers, the people will be told that the defeat of the gold plank was an essential victory for them, and that there is nothing to prevent taking up the issue if the Democrats achieve a victory. In the east the gold element will be told that the omission was a mere formal concession to party harmony; that the nomination of Parker is full assurance of a preponderance of sound money sentiment, and that the candidate himself is the platform, so far as financial questions are concerned.

Upon the tariff, the Democratic utterance favors "revision and gradual reduction." But this is embedded in a mass of generalities, and one looks in vain for any business-like statement of methods whereby these things can be done without injury to the industrial interests of the country. Nor are we told whence the revenues of the government are to be obtained, under a policy of reduction, which necessarily must diminish the amount of duties paid into the treasury, amounting to nearly half the annual governmental income.

Much that is given on the subject of trusts and combinations in the way of general statements, is in effect the same as the Republican position. The enforcement of the (Republican) laws to prevent and control such combinations is demanded, in the face of the fact that the Republican administration has been and is doing that very thing—and despite the additional fact that the money for Judge Parker's nomination was furnished by Wall street, through August Belmont, a multi-millionaire. That Hill and Belmont took up Parker because he is satisfactory to the Wall street element, is undeniable. The President's victory in the Northern Securities case spoiled many a scheme for similar financial control of railroads, industries, etc., by means of "holding" companies, and this arrayed these captains of speculation against Mr. Roosevelt. With a President who was nominated in their interests, they would care little for the windy denunciations of the platform. Acts are of more value than mere words.

The platform is strong only where it is violent—and this is in the wholesale arraignment of the Republican party by means of a mass of misrepresentations intended for the consumption of the thoughtless and undiscriminating. A fair example of this is the plank on the race question. It denounces the Republican platform for seeking "to kindle anew the embers of racial and sectional strife." The Chicago statement is that the mandate of the constitution shall be enforced, which says there shall be a reduction of representation in Congress from any state which deprives male citizens over 21 years old of the ballot. Is the enforcemtnt of a constitutional provision considered by the Democrats to be a renewal of "racial and sectional strife?"

The Republicans of the nation are ready for the calm, deliberate judgment of the voters on the two platforms and the two candidates.

THE PARKER TELEGRAM.

The most dramatic event of the Democratic national convention was the telegram from Judge Parker to Mr. Sheehan, in which he declared himself a supporter of the gold standard, and stated that if his views proved unsatisfactory to the majority, Mr. Sheehan should decline the nomination at once, that another candidate might be chosen.

It came like a bombshell, while the delegates, worn and weary, were preparing to nominate a candidate for second place. The man who refused utterly to open his lips as to his beliefs, suddenly protested against the cowardly policy of silence which Bryan and his friends had enough power to impose upon the convention regarding national finances. It was not a dictation of policy, as was hastily assumed by the angered free silverites. It gave the convention the alternative of accepting Parker with his gold standard views, and his assurance that if elected he would carry them out, or of nominating some one else in his place.

The reason for Parker's telegram is plain. The omission of any money plank angered the gold Democrats of the East, and the leading Democratic newspapers of Saturday morning protested furiously against the suppression of the resolution which was in the original draft of the platform, but which Bryan's influence had stricken out. The New York World demanded that the resolution should be re-inserted; and called on Judge Parker to demand that this be done. The New York Times declared that the election of Roosevelt is preferable to a yielding to the dangerous demands of the Bryanites. The New York Sun, which is bitterly anti-Roosevelt, declared that Parker could not afford to accept the nomination under such conditions. The plank stricken out was a simple evasion; it is herewith given:

> The discoveries of gold within the past few years and the great increase in the production thereof, adding two thousand million dollars to the world's supply, of which seven hundred million falls to the share of the United States, has contributed to the maintenance of a money standard of value, no longer open to question, removing that issue from the field of principal contention.

These utterances were simply an index of Eastern Democratic opinion, and of the financial coterie, represented by the Sun, which is fighting Roosevelt because of his activity against the trusts. This is the element which must be relied upon to furnish the bulk of the Democratic campaign fund. Parker could not hesitate, when he ascertained the views of his Eastern supporters, and the telegram was the result.

Bryan left a sick bed to project his personality into the debate over it, but what could he do? He lost the fight against Parker's nomination, which required the latter to have two-thirds of the convention in his favor. He could not hope to win in a matter which was to be decided by a simple majority. The reply to Parker, which was before the convention stated that the convention did not regard the money question as a possible issue in the campaign, and therefore there was no reason why he should not accept. Bryan yielded, and that ended the matter. Parker is told that he may be his own platform in the matter of the money standard. It may satisfy Judge Parker's conscience, but it is simply writing "a dodge for expediency" across the long and useless Democratic platform. It cannot save the Democratic party from again going down to defeat.

THE SECOND PLACE.

The Democratic national convention selected for the vice presidential candidate a venerable man, too old for the whirl and enxieties of political life. Henry Gassaway Davis was born in Baltimore, Md., November 16, 1823, and therefore is in his eighty-first year.

However, Mr. Davis was not chosen because any personal exertion was expected of him. He is a very wealthy man, and the service he is expected to perform is the signing of fat checks wherewith to meet a share of the campaign expenses.

It has been usual to take one candidate from the East, the other from the West. This rule was neglected at St. Louis, for both are Eastern men. No doubt Mr. Davis' nomination was prompted both by a desire to obtain funds, and by the hope that he may be able to deliver West Virginia's electoral vote to the Democrats.

Mr. Davis has had a varied career. Being left fatherless, he was compelled to begin his life career at anly age. He was first superintendent of a plantation, then brakeman, conductor, and finally station agent at Piedmont, W. Va., of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. From this he branched into the development of coal lands in West Virginia, and the building of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg road, to furnish an outlet to the new coal fields. In these projects he was very successful, and laid the foundations of his fortune. He is now president of two railways and a national bank.

His political career began in 1865, when he was elected to the West Virginia house of delegates. He was state senator in 1867-9, and chosen United States senator in 1871, serving two terms, or twelve years, and declining a third election. He was a delegate to the St. Louis convention, it being the seventh time he has served in that capacity.

HILL DOUBLE-CROSSES BRYAN

Now that William Jennings Bryan has committed himself to the gold standard, his future excursions into the political field will be watched with critical interest.

Mr. Bryan's victory before the platform committee was made nil Saturday night, when the convention voted to accept Judge Parker, who, in his only public utterance since the opening of the campaign, warned the convention that he was unequivocally for the gold standard, and, that if the delegates couldn't take him that way, they should nominate someone else. Judge Parker must have known, as every delegate knew, that such a thing as nominating a new candidate, under the circumstances, would be an advertisement to the world that Democracy had passed the stage of virile insanity and reached a point of driveling idiocy. Hence, the delegates raved and tore their hair, then did the only thing left to be done—swallowed the dose, but still made a show of keeping in the middle of the road on the money question by insisting that it was not an issue.

One who carefully studies the proceedings of the convention cannot but be impressed with the idea that Dave Hill, fearful at all times of Bryan's immense influence, laid a trap for the Nebraskan. Efforts early in the proceedings to learn how Parker stood on the money question were without avail. Hill said he didn't know, and lied when he said it. Parker must have been in the plot. Had Parker at the outset, sent that message to Sheehan, to be announced to the delegates, he would not have been nominated. Hill understood that he must make pretense of keeping faith with Wall street, and at the same time placate Bryan. He deceived both. He found it necessary to prolong the convention until the delegates were worn out, because he dared not make the play before a convention of fighting Democrats. Had Parker been nominated Thursday afternoon and the Sheehan telegram been sprung immediately thereafter, the entire Hill program would have been riddled.

As it is, Bryan has been forced into a ridiculous position. Parker, by his utterance, has made the money question an issue, thereby being at odds on this point with the pronounced action of the convention. Hill played both Wall street and the so-called radicals, and by his patent trickery, has shown to both how utterly indifferent he is to principle. The Democracy, by putting the seal of its approval on Hill's duplicity, betrays its utter incompetency, and marks it as being neither sane nor certain.

THE EASTERN WAR.

The land operations in Manchuria were stopped for a few days by the heavy seasonal rains; but these ceased, and the Japanese again took up the offensive. Kuroki has pushed his lines a few miles further toward the Russian position. The Russians, it will be remembered, occupy a position along some 150 miles of railway from a point immediately north of Kai Chou, to Mukden. The Japanese line is parallel to this, and somes miles to the eastward. Very little definite information is obtainable as to Kuroki's advance, except that he has occupied Saiokhetzza, which is several miles beyond Motien Pass, on the road to Liao Yang. It is presumable that the Japanese columns on the other roads through the mountains have advanced also in the same degree.

General Oku's army, which is to the south of Kuroki's, and in touch with his left, moved over the mountains, and poured down upon the Russian force a few miles in front of Kai Chou (also called Kaiping in the dispatches). The Russians were driven back to the city, which was taken on Friday, after severe fighting, in which both sides lost heavily. This gives the Japanese full command of this section of the Liao Tung peninsula, from the sea on the east to the gulf on the west. The next move of Gen. Oku will undoubtedly be against New Chwang, whose capture will give the Japanese a base on the Liao Tung gulf.

Field Marshal Oyama comes from Japan to take supreme command of the armies operating in Manchuria—those of Kuroki, Oku, and that besieging Port Arthur. Why this step is taken, no one knows. So far as the outer world can judge, the Japanese campaigns have been most admirably conducted, and the commanders appear to have been working in the most entire harmony.

The siege of Port Arthur is progressing with as much vigor as the investment of a fortified town admits. The Japanese advantage on the tastern coast, by which the heights of Lounvantien, eight miles from Port Arthur, were captured and fortified, seems to have been followed by an extension of their lines across the peninsula to Pigeon bay, encircling the town on the land side. They are advancing from hill to hill, and are said to have their siege guns so placed that all parts of the town and harbor may be reached.

On the sea, but little has been doing. The Japanese wooden gunboat Kaimon struck a Russian mine in Dalny bay, which had evidently not been found when it was cleared of mines. Admiral Kamimura, for the third time, has let the Vladivostok squadron escape him. Altogether events appear to be nearing a climax, and the campaign against Port Arthur and Kuropatkin may be decided within two or three weeks.

UNDER THE OAKS AT JACKSON, MICHIGAN

On Wednesday, July 6, there was a celebration in Jackson, Michigan, of the fiftieth anniversary of the first state convention of the Republican party. This must be carefully distinguished from the first national convention, which was held in Pittsburg in 1856. The Jackson gathering was the first concerted action of a state to nominate a ticket opposed to the extension of slavery into the territories—in other words, the first state protest against the Kansas-Nebraska bill of 1854, which left it to the people of the territories whether, on admission as a state, the new commonwealth should be slave or free.

The celebration will be commensurate with the occasion. The chief orator of the day will be the distinguished Secretary of State, Hon. John Hay, whose entrance into public life was as private secretary to Abraham Lincoln, during his Presidency. Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, Republican candidate for Vice President; Speaker Cannon and Senator Alger will be among the more noted speakers. The celebration can not take place "under the oaks" of the suburban grove wherein the convention of 1854 was held, because Jackson, now a city of 31,000 people, but then a village, has grown over the site of the historic grove.

The political events which caused the birth of the Republican party were the most momentous in American political history. In 1820, after a bitter controversy between the Congressmen from the free and the slave states, Missouri was admitted as a slave state; but it was provided that thereafter slavery should be prohibited in all of the Louisiana Purchase territory north of the parallel of 36 degrees, 30 minutes, north latitude, which line is the southern boundary of Missouri. This was the famous "Missouri Compromise" line.

This stood until the Mexican war added Texas and Alta (Upper) California to our national domain. This brought on another political discussion. The masses of the people who are not discriminating in methods where they approve of results, endorsed the Mexican war and the resulting acquisitions of territory. Then came the discovery of California's vast wealth in gold, the rush of tens of thousands of Americans from the East to the land of promise, and the organization of a state government without the intermediate stage of territorialism. The slaveholder was not a pioneer; he had to remain on his plantation, with his slaves and family. The men who rushed to the Golden State were not slaveholders, though many were from the South. The gold seekers were mostly workingmen, who could not endure the idea that slave labor should compete with them in the golden opportunities that California offered.

Therefore, when the Americans who had gone to California held a convention in the autumn of 1849, and demanded the admission of California as a state, without slavery, the nation was stirred. California lay both north and south of the extended Missouri compromise line. The South demanded that the line be, by law, continued to the Pacific. A fierce political struggle ensued. The darkest political year for the Union, previous to the civil war, was 1850. In the Senate, Henry Clay brought forward his famed compromise measure, otherwise known as the "Omnibus Bill." Of the eight provisions of this bill the most important were the provision that Calofirnia should be admitted as a free state, and a law rendering much stricter the rendition of fugitive slaves to their masters. These measures became law.

But the enactment of a law does not always settle a disputed point. In the North, there was a bitter feeling against the fugitive slave law. In the South was a determination, by the admission of new slave states, to maintain the supremacy of the slave power in the Senate, so as to prevent radical legislation by Congress against the "peculiar institution." In 1854, Stephen A. Douglas, senator from Illinois, and chairman of the committee on territories, reported a bill to organize the two territories of Kansas and Nebraska, out of the unorganized portion of the Louisiana Purchase, north of Missouri. The crux of this bill was the statement—not direct, but by implication—that the Missouri Compromise line provision of 1820 was unconstitutional; the assertion that Congress had no right to decide upon the question of freedom or slavery in any territory, and that this matter must be left to their future inhabitants. Then came a Senator from Kentucky, a Mr. Dixon, filling the unexpired term of Henry Clay, recently dead, who offered an amendment repealing the Missouri Compromise. Douglas was working for the Presidency. He dared not oppose the amendment, from fear of alienating the South; thefeore he accepted it. The bill was passed, and signed by President Pierce.

That was really the step that precipitated the civil war. Of course, that war had to come; it was inevitable, for it had been threatening since 1823. In the North were millions of freemen who were willing to uphold the compromise of the constitution by which slavery was recognized in the states wherein it existed; but they were not willing that the yet unadmitted territories should have the choice of being made slave states. Hence, there was an uprising at the North of Whigs, of Free Soil Democrats, of Know Nothings, in opposition to Douglas's doctrine, which he called "popular sovereignty," but which his opponents dubbed "squatter" sovereignty.

There were political movements all through the free states against Douglas and the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which he had precipitated upon the country because of his desire to succeed to the Presidency. The first state movement was the convention "under the oaks," at Jackson, Michigan, which followed a call signed by 10,000 opponents—not of slavery where it existed, but of the extension of slavery into the territories of the United States. The platform there adopted pledged resistance to the extension of slavery, demanded the repeal of the fugitive slave law, and proposed a convention of the free states to adopt measures to resist the encroachment of slavery upon the territories.

It is well that the semi-centennial of that convention shall be celebrated, and that with all the honor such an epochal event merits.

TRIAL BY JURY.

The United States Supreme court decided recently, the bench standing eight to one, that there is no right to trial by jury in the Philippines, in the absence of a specific law of Congress granting that right. This decision was to be expected; the only wonder is that the dissenting justice could find any constitutional ground whereon to stand.

The constitution, after making elaborate provisions for the government of the states and their people, then ordains that Congress shall have power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting "territory belonging to the United States." The eight justices adhered strictly to this when they decided that, as Congress has not enacted any law granting the right of trial by jury to the Philippines, no such right exists there.

The Kansas City Journal, commenting on this decision, remarks that "it leaves a practically united bench of judges standing behind the proposition that the United States can govern a dependency like the Philippine islands as Congress thinks best without being impeded or driven by a set of constitutional provisions which from their nature could not apply to such a population as that of our far away islands." That is true. But that is exactly what the provision of the constitution means when it leaves to Congress full power to govern any territory belonging to the United States which is not a state.

DUPUY DE LOME.

Senor Dupuy de Lome, who died suddenly in Paris on July 2, was one of Spain's most notable diplomats. He is remembered in the United States by a very sensational incident, which accentuated the ill feeling among our people against Spain. He was appointed Spanish minister to the United States in 1895. During his residence at Washington, the Cuban trouble came to a focus. In February, 1898, only a few days before the destruction of the Maine, he wrote a letter to a friend in Spain, in which appeared this insulting reference to President McKinley:

> Besides the natural and inevitable coarseness with which he repeats all that the press and public opinion of Spain has said of Weyler, it shows once more what McKinley is, weak and catering to the rabble, and, besides, a low politician who desires to leave a door open to me, and to stand well with the jingoes of his party.

The letter was intercepted by the Cuban junta, and published. Secretary of State Day at once confronted de Lome with it. The minister admitted its authorship, and at once cabled his resignation to Madrid, in order to forestall a demand by this government for his removal. The incident created a sensation, which was speedily overshadowed by the destruction of the Maine. The matter had a near parallel in the case of Sir Lionel Sackville-West, the British minister, in 1884. A man named Murchison, a naturalized Englishman living at Pomona, Cal., wrote to the minister asking his advice as to how he should vote in the Presidential election. Sackville-West was incautious enough to reply, the letter was printed, and the minister was compelled to resign.

LABOR ON THE CANAL.

Gen. Peter C. Hains, who was a member of the isthmian canal commission, believes that the negroes of the Southern states should be employed in digging the Panama canal. He feels sure that they can endure the climate, and retain good health; and points out that none of the millions which will be paid for labor will come back to the United States if West Indian negroes or Chinese coolies are employed.

But will the Southern negroes go to the isthmus in any large numbers? From all over the South come complaints of the scarcity of labor for agriculture, because the negroes flock to the towns, and many of them are unreliable. Whether the latter statements are correct, The Blade does not know; but it is a fact that there is a scarcity of field laborers in the South, and there has been some discussion of an organized movement for the immigration of white laborers from Europe.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Week by week the attendance at the great Louisiana Purchase exposition at St. Louis is increasing, and it is becoming certain that it will be a success. Its revenues are already great enough to enable the payments to the government on the loan of $4,000,000 to be made promptly on the day they fall due. The attendance will, of course, increase, and the last three months will, in all probabilty, witness the greatest daily attendance.

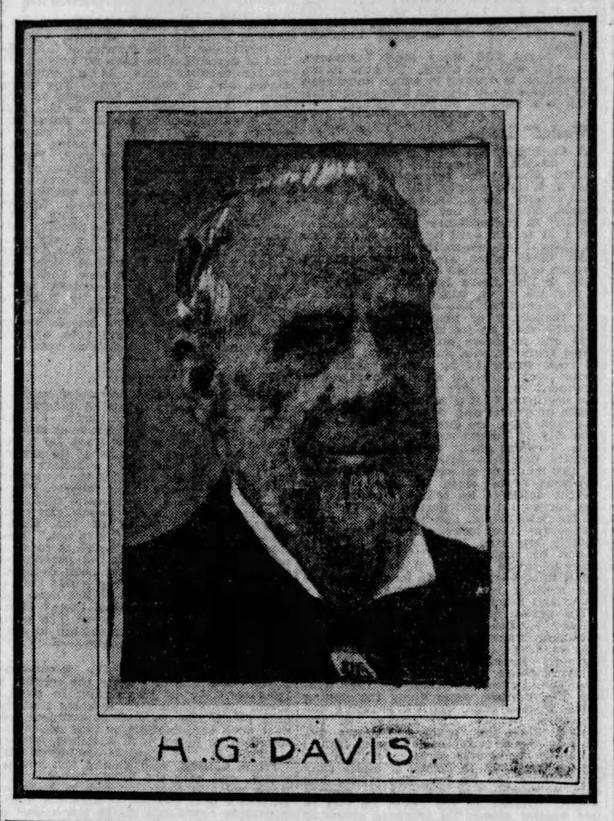
Hearst declares that he will support the ticket, but there is nothing to hinder him from editorially castigating a few leading Democrats who took shots at him when he was not able to return the fire.

There should be no personal mudslinging in this campaign. Both candidates are clean men, and above personal criticism or vituperation.

The Democratic convention was run by a committee, and its leading members were David B. Hill, John Sharp Williams and Wm. J. Bryan.

The Democratic ticket, "Parker & Davis," somehow reads like the sign over a modest dry goods store.

THE MILLIONAIRE VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE



Detail of the Only Ballot Necessary To Nominate Parker for President

Convention Hall, St. Louis, July 9.—At 5 a. m. the first roll call was ordered for ballots on candidate for President. Parker got almost the necessary two-thirds and before the vote was announced Idaho and West Virginia changed their votes to him, giving the necessary number and then the convention made it unanimous. The vote in detail follows:

ALABAMA—Parker, 22.
ARKANSAS—Parker, 18.
CALIFORNIA—Hearst, 20.
COLORADO—Parker, 4; Hearst 5; McClellan, 1.
CONNECTICUT—Parker, 14.
DELAWARE—Gray, 6.
FLORIDA—Parker, 6; Hearst, 4.
GEORGIA—Parker, 26.
IDAHO—Hearst, 6.
ILLINOIS—Hearst, 54.
INDIANA—Parker, 30.
IOWA—Hearst, 26.
KANSAS—Hearst, 10; Parker, 7; Miles, 2; Cockrell, 1.
KENTUCKY—Parker, 26.
LOUISIANA—Parker, 18.
MAINE—Parker, 7; Hearst, 1; Olney, 4.
MARYLAND—Parker, 16.
MASSACHUSETTS—Olney, 32.
MICHIGAN—Parker, 28.
MINNESOTA—Parker, 9; Hearst, 9; Cockrell, 1; Towne, 2; Gray, 1.
MISSISSIPPI—Parker, 20.
MISSOURI—Cockrell, 36.
MONTANA—Parker, 6.
NEBRASKA—Cockrell, 4; Hearst, 4; Olney, 1; Gray, 1; Wall, 1; Pattison, 4; Parker, none; Miles, 1.
NEVADA—Hearst, 6.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—Parker, 8.
NEW JERSEY—Parker, 24.
NEW YORK—Parker, 78.
NORTH CAROLINA—Parker, 24.
NORTH DAKOTA—Williams, 8.
OHIO—Parker, 46.
OREGON—Parker, 4; Hearst, 2; McClellan, 1; Coler, 1.
PENNSYLVANIA—Parker, 68.
RHODE ISLAND—Hearst, 6; Parker, 2.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Parker, 18.
SOUTH DAKOTA—Hearst, 8.
TENNESSEE—Parker, 24.
TEXAS—Parker, 36.
UTAH—Parker, 6.
VERMONT—Parker, 8.
VIRGINIA—Parker, 24.
WASHINGTON—Hearst, 10.
WEST VIRGINIA—Parker, 10; Gorman, 2; Hearst, 2.
WISCONSIN—Wall, 26.
WYOMING—Hearst, 6.
ALASKA—Parker, 6.
ARIZONA—Hearst, 6.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Parker, 6.
INDIAN TERRITORY—Parker, 5; Hearst, 1.
HAWAII—Hearst, 6.
NEW MEXICO—Hearst, 6.
OKLAHOMA—Parker, 2; Hearst, 2; McClellan, 1; Olney, 1.
PORTO RICO—Parker, 2; Hearst, 4.

Parker got 658 votes on first ballot.

When Ohio was reached a poll was ordered. At that stage Parker had 737 votes, Hearst 145, Cockrell 41, Olney 37, Gray 8. Necesary to elect, 667.

Before the vote was announced Idaho changed her six votes, giving him 664 votes. West Virginia added 3 votes, giving him 667 votes, or two-thirds necessary.

Washington changed from Hearst to Parker. This was followed by motion by Champ Clark to make the nomination of Parker unanimous. A scene of great enthusiasm followed. A monster American flag was unfurled from the dome of the building. The band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner."

Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts, seconded the motion to make the nomination unanimous.

The delegates all stood on their chairs, waving flags in unison with the national air.

Senator Hill was moved to tears when the nomination was assured.

The inscription on the banner suspended from the dome is: "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

Parker's nomination was made unanimous and the convention adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

"Nasby" Some Letters Reprinted

In a Basteel,
(For takin possession uv the Post offis.)
Confederit X Roads,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky,)
October 19, 1885.

Last evening a roomer reeched the Corners that the President hed relented and that I hed resceved my comishun ez Postmaster. Immejitly every citizen uv the Corners, wich I owed, formed into a perceshn and cum to the Basteel to assertane how I perposed to arrange fur payin uv em off. The perceshin incloodid every man in the Corners and sum from the outlyin destricks, and ez I knowd I shood never git so many people together agin, I couldn't let slip the occashun without enlightenin uv em.

I took for my text the passage, "Ye shel not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn." I did not give em the chapter and verse, ez I had forgotten em, but that made no differense, ez nary one uv em cood hev found it, owing to the prevailin inability to reed among the Democrsy uv this visinity. One Dimocrat did learn to reed last yeer, and the cuss immejitly turned and votid for Blane. This is, however, a digresshun. I opened out cnto em thus:

"My breethren—I am sorry to say that you are heer under a error. I wish to God that wat yoo hev heerd wuz troo, that President Cleveland hed relented and sent the commishun wich I am entitled to, but he hezn't. The nigger Lubbock is still Postmaster, and I am keepin a chare warm in a Basteel, ceptin when, like a caged lion I pace my weery cell. Wat I owe the Corners will stay owed till jestis is done me.

The text sez "Yoo shel not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn." It wuz the rackit in Joodee to thrash wheat and sich by makin a floor and hevin oxen tred over it, and the text insists that the treddin ox shel he not be muzzled, that he may, ez he needs, take a hack at the provender.

Grover Cleveland hez violatid this plane injunxen uv the Skripters in the most crooel and onjestifiable mauner. Who wuz the oxen that trod out his corn, let me ask? It wuz me, and yoo. It wuz the civil servis Dimocrisy uv all the states North, and the noble Dimocrisy uv the South, wich, shot-gun in hand, re fcosed to hev the ballot-box contaminated and polluted by permittin niggers to vote, thus carryin ther states triumfantly for the Dimocrisy. And what sez the Skripter?

"Ye shel not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn."

Wat did me, this pertikler ox, tred on the threshin floor fur? Why did I contribbit to the coz two-thirds of the $3.50 wich I borrered uv a Looisville drummer wich wuz so drunk that he mistook me for a solvent citizen? Wuz it to keep Lubbock in the postoffis at the Corners, or wuz it to hev that place myself so that I cood pay yoo, my brethrin, wat I owe yoo? (Applause.) Wat did Deekin Pogram and Issaker Gavitt and Kernel McPelter go over into Injeany fur and there vote the Dimokratic tikket at the risk uv the penitentiary? Wuz it to keep Pollock and that pest Joe Bigler in the offises they fill? Not much. We are the oxen that trod out the corn, and wat sez the Skripters?

"Ye shel not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn."

Wat sort uv men does Grover Cleveland take us fur? Does he spose that he wood hev been elected hed he announced in advance that at the close uv eight months uv his administrashen ther wood hev bin a Republikin in offis from Mane to Texas?

My frends he wood hev stood no more chance than a muskeeter in hell. Hed he made sich a announsement, Blane wood hev kerried Kentucky. The shotgun wood hev dropped from the nervelis hand uv the Mississippi Dimocrat, the Noo York gin-slinger wood hev shet off free drinks to voters, and the eleckshun wood hev gone by default. We shood never hev enthoosed over Civil Servis or any other kind uv Reform, on them terms. Fur wat sez the Skripter?

"Ye shel not muzzle the ox wich treadest out the corn."

Hez Grover Cleveland heerd from Ohio? Is he goin to heer from Noo York and Virginny? Wat wuz the matter in Ohio? Why wuz Coal-Oil M'Lane defeetid, notwithstandin the money he spent in buyin votes, and why wuz Hoadley defeetid in spite uv the fact that he bargained fur the beer vote? It wuz Post-offis that did it. How cood any disinterestid Dimocrat wich hed waited hungrin and thirstin fur 24 long and dreery yeers, go into the canvas with any zeel when he saw the Post-offis, wich wuz hizzen, in poseshun uv a Black Republikin and no move bein made fur histin nim? Wat sort uv incentive wuz it fur work, when the provender fur wich they wuz workin wuz within site, and every blasted one uv em with a muzzle on? Ef Blane hed bin electid we cood hev fought on and fought ever, fur we shoodent hev expected anything from him, but after hevin elected a Dimekrat President, to hev the promised land within site and reach, and not bein permitted to enter and grab, it is too much. No wonder the Dimocrisy uv Ohio wilted.

"Ye shel not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn."

What will the harvest be? Damfino. We are muzzled and Grover Cleveland is the muzzle. He stands like a adamantine wall betwixt me and wat I labored fur. Don't he know that a Dimocrat can't continue a Dimocrat without a post offis, or, at least, the hope uv one? Under my weary feet is the corn wich I hev trodden out fur him, but he hez put a muzzle on my mouth and I can't git a nip. Across the way is the post offis but it is not fur me. To the rite is Bascom's bar, but it not fur me. A litle beyont is McPelter's Distillery, but it is not fur me. In the White House sits Grover Cleveland, put there by me and sich ez me, but he is cold and immovable. Wat to him is my empty stomach? Wat to him is it that the minit I am without a shirt, my sole one is bein in the wash? I thot I wuz a ox—methinks now I am a ass. I trod out his corn and am muzzled. Wat a violashen uv Skripter!

"Ye shell not muzzle the ox wich treadeth out the corn."

My breethrin, ez I am martered for yoor sake, I implore yoo to take up (subscripshen fur my benefit."

Goliath Sampson sed that ought to be done, and gittin a sheet uv paper the hed Pompey Gavitt, wich kin rite, put down ther names, and I wuz delighted to see how promptly they cum up and made ther marks ez he wrote em. No one uv em subscribed less than $2, and I felt that I wuz agoin to get throo the fall in comparitive comfort till I red wat every blastid one uv em hed affixed to his legle signatoor. It wuz these chillin words, "To be credited on account." That settled it. I am more muzzled now than ever. Wat good duz it do me to "credit on akkount." I wood take ten cents on the doller, cash, fur that subscripshen. I kin postpone my dets, but the cravin of a Dimekratic stumick for stimulants is to-wunst.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY.
(Cast-down).

ALTON BROOKS PARKER

Born in Cortland, N. Y., in 1852.

Educated in the public schools and at the Cortland Academy.

Taught school while studying law and graduated from the Albany Law school.

First public office was that of Surrogate of Ulster county.

Managed Democratic campaign which made David B. Hill governor of New York.

Declined nomination for lieutenant governor in 1883 and 1885.

Appointed justice of the supreme court in 1886.

Declined Democratic nomination for governor in 1891.

Elected chief judge of the court of appeals of New York in 1897.

Lives at Esopus, near Kingston, on the Hudson.

Married Miss Mary L. Schoonmaker early in his career.

Family: One daughter, married to Rev. Charles Mercer Hall, of Kingston.

Current Events.

Marconi company directors, in a statement regarding the suit for a receiver, declare the company has no debts and is in a most satisfactory condition.

Daughter of an army officer stops overloaded team in New York, relieves the horses of galling straps and causes the arrest of the driver.

Passenger train on Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis blown over by a cyclone near Petersburg, Ill.; one killed and twenty injured.

Creditors' committee favorably considers an offer of D. J. Sully & Co., of New York, to settle for 40 cents on the dollar.

Vardaman, of Mississippi, said south will accept lower representation in congress if 14th amendment is repealed.

New York girl, scolded by her mother on account of her sweetheart, takes carbolic acid and dies in the latter's arms.

Seventeen survivors of steamshop Norge landed at Aberdeen, nearly starved; total survivors, 145; still missing, 627.

Secretary Hay delivers the chief address at the semi-centennial of the Republican party at Jackson, Mich.

Judge Holdom rules that the city of Chicago is not financially liable for the Iroquois theatre horror.

Further reports of Fourth of July accidents in country made total 52 dead, 3,00 injured.

Populists nominated Watson, of Georgia, and Tibbles, of Nebraska, for president and vice president.

Committee of the Polish National Alliance of Milwaukee will inspect lands in Marathon county, Wis., with a view of establishing a farming colony of Poles in an effort to stop the drift of emigrants to the large cities.

Ice trust at the World's Fair is broken by scouts, who, after a futile protest by the Philippine commission, seize a gate at the grounds and take in wagons from an outside firm with ice for the Philippine villages.

Division of the Baltic fleet will sail from Cronstadt July 28 under sealed orders. Its destination is kept secret, but it is believed developments in the war will cause the ships to go to the far east at once.

Reports for the first six months of the year show that few railroads in the United States have suffered seriously because of the decline in traffic.

Nine workmen are struck by a tornado and blown from a railroad bridge being constructed at Thebes, Ill., and seven are killed, the two others being injured seriously.

Santos-Dumont sails from New York for Paris, declaring he will have his airship repaired in time to return and compete in the St. Louis aerial contest.

District Attorney Jerome, in promoting his plan to be governor of New York, grants favors to Tammany, and is said to be about to enter that organization.

Blow at Chicago trade with the Pacific coast is aimed by the Hill-Harriman lines in a new tariff favoring New York and the east.

Woman doctor commits suicide in New York, because, it is believed, of the loss of patients due to her girlish appearance.

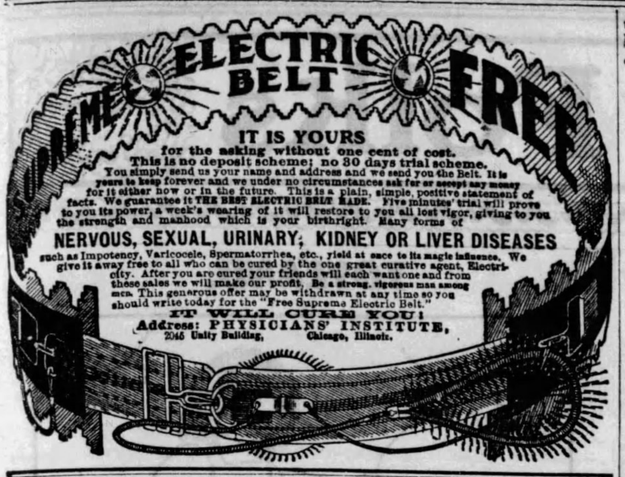
Gotham police rate Charles Bucklin, under arrest there, as the most brilliantly successful forger caught in years.

Publishers of the Chicago City Directory, to be issued soon, estimate the city's population at 2,241,000.

GOLDEN TOWER.

The ancient city of Seville, in Spain, has inspired some of the most attractive architecture in New York, notably the graceful tower of the Madison Square

Garden. The Spanish city ab



YOU ALL WILL WANT THIS!

A Two-Dollar Book and the Weekly Blade One Year for $1.50.

The history of the Republican party since its organization embraces, in reality, the history of the United States for the same period. The party, since it achieved control of the national government in 1860, has been the directing force in national progress, and in the vast advancement made in every line. Its policies have given scope for the free working of those forces which make for popular progress and national growth in population and power.

But the mass of our people, today have but a vague idea of the events which led to the organization of the Republican party, and of its history, especially the earlier portions, because they belong to a generation which has come upon the stage at a later date. Hon. George W. Platt, of Cincinnati, some time ago delivered a lecture before the Stamina Republican League of that city, on "The Origin and Rise of the Republican League." It was received with eager attention, and he was called upon to deliver it elsewhere. This suggested to him the need of a complete party history. It is this book to which attention is called.

It is entitled "A History of the Republican Party," and is dedicated to the memory of the three martyred Republican Presidents--Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley. It is a large, cloth-bound volume of 326 pages, with full index, and embellished with 21 cuts and portraits, illustrative of the text.

It gives clearly and fully the causes of the organization of the party, and traces its history down to the present time. Sketches of the leading men of the party are given; the successive platforms are reproduced and explained, and the reader gets a clear idea of the progress of national policies, and how they were influenced and directed by Republican action.

There is a most useful and valuable appendix, explaining fully the method of electing the President; list of Presidents and their cabinets since the organization of the Republican party; lists of presidents pro tem of the senate, and of speakers of the house, since that time; the popular and electoral vote, by states, since 1860, including the "army vote;" list of the national conventions, and other matters which make it priceless for reference.

No Republican voter can afford to be without this book. It has just been issued from the press, and retails at $2 per copy. We have purchased a number of copies at wholesale from the publishers and for a limited time make the following liberal offer:

For $1.50 we will mail, postpaid, a copy of this book, and also give one year's subscription to the Weekly Blade.

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Address as follows, including the price of the pattern ordered:
PATTERN DEPARTMENT,
THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO

Girl's Frock.

No. 4424. One of the most popular styles of the season is the box-pleated effect in girls' dresses. It is a style that displays to advantage the linens and heavy wash materials that are so much in vogue, and surely no material is better adapted to the needs of juvenile wearers. The body and skirt are in one, the fulness of the skirt being contributed to by free box-pleats in the back and one on either side of the double-breasted front. A large, round collar, which is edged by an embroidered scallop, finishes the neck. The closing should be made by large pearl buttons. This style is very attractive in linen, pique, madras, pongee, serge, brilliantine or cassimere, with the needlework done in heavy white or cream-colored embroidery twist in silk or cotton. The collar may also be ornamented by Battenburg buttons scattered over it at regular intervals. A belt of same material or patent leather finishes the nobby little suit.

Sizes 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 years.

Ladies' Shirt Waist.

No. 6129. The greatest charm wrought by the new spring models will be the continued long shoulder effect. Rarely has there been introduced a more becoming style for it builds up a stateliness, otherwise wanting. A feature that is distinctly new and developed, no doubt, from the effort to exaggerate the shoulder line, is to have the fulness in the sleeve taken up in a box-pleat which extends up over the shoulder into the collar, or as shown here forms a finish for the neck edge. The front of the waist is finished by a box-pleat and the sleeve has a pointed cuff. The blouse, like all the new spring styles, is worn with a separate collar. Another practical idea in the finishing is the peplum. This is a circular piece which fits the hips smoothly and holds the waist in position. In these days of heavy shirt waist materials and full skirts, such a finishing will be appreciated by all who do not care to add extra width to the hips. In the matter of separate collars a good idea is to have a number of different kinds and then a new effect is obtained each time the waist is worn. Mercerized goods make the prettiest of these waists for general wear, but the model is a suitable one for summer dresses in cotton, silk or light weight goods.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Material required for medium size, 4 yards, 36 inches wide.

Child's Apron.

No. 4317. A dainty little apron that is quite simple for any mother to make is the little model shown here, with full skirt gathered to a square yoke. Younger children always look well in the full, unbelted loose aprons, and this is no exception to the rule. The pattern also includes a pointed bertha, which may be used if a fancy apron is desired. The front and back are alike, both being gathered into a yoke. Shaping is given the garment by shoulder and under-arm seams. The little square yoke may be outlined by a ruffle or trimmed with torchon.

Material required for child of six years, 3 yards 36 inches wide.

Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

Ladies' Circular One-Piece Dressing Sack.

No. 6132. Fashion's vagaries and the ups and downs of the fancy are as marked in dressing sacks as in the frocks themselves. There is always a close following of the season's modes and in the circular dressing sack or negligee shown here, with body and sleeve made in one, surely the acme of perfection has been menaced in the long shoulder line.

Every woman needs a few simple little room sacks to slip on at odd moments and yet for just this purpose it does not always seem wise to make a large expenditure. Many of the models are so elaborate that unless one can cover up the foundation with trimming, the effect is lost. Not so with this one—for while it may be elaborated with ruffles of lace around the neck, front, sleeves, and even the lower edge, it is just as pretty as can be if made as illustrated—with only a finishing band. This, in wash material, might be of contrasting color.

The model is one which the average woman likes to experiment upon in the selection of colors and trimming, knowing full well that it is capable of several variations, any one of which will be pretty and effective. The pattern is in one piece, having bias seam down the back. This seam, together with a very short one under the arm, which may be sewn or tied with ribbon, completes a most unique little garment, and at a cost of two yards of material. The style is suitable for flannelette, cashmere, silk, pongee or any of the light weight woolens or wash materials.

Sizes, small, medium and large.

Ladies' Work or Artist Apron.

No. 6007.—No matter how many lovely gowns a woman may possess, she needs a few plain, every-day things, and among these the work apron is most practical. She may not be a cook, but every one has little household duties to perform and for an occasional trip to the kitchen to try a new dish or to make a Welsh rarebit. This is just the thing to wear. The design shown here is extremely neat and pretty, made with full lower portion attached to a band yoke, and with simple straps over the shoulder, nothing could be more simple. The opening under the arms allows plenty of freedom, and there is no binding at the arm-hole. Such an apron as this is useful for the housewife who does her own work and who realizes that one can be neat and trim about it and need not be ashamed to see anyone in her kitchen attire. The materials may be of cross-barred muslin, gingham-duck, Holland, lawn and dimity.

Material required for medium size, 5⅝ yards, 27 inches wide.

Sizes, small, medium and large.

Child's Sack.

No. 4471.—At this season of the year it is necessary to make some provision for a light wrap for the little tots to wear on cool mornings or evenings, and the design shown here is equally appropriate for little tots of either sex. The stole effect is a pleasing feature, and aside from its decorative use, it adds additional warmth to the neck and shoulders. The sleeve is bishop mode (always the best style to follow where the sleeve is used over an under one). The sack may be made of pique, figured flannel, outing or cassimere, or any light weight woolen, but most certainly of materials that will admit of frequent cleaning. If one desires a pattern for a heavy coat this is a good model to follow, making the stole of lace or piping it with light colored silk.

Material required for a child three years, 2½ yards, 27 inches wide.

Sizes, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.

THE LOOMIS MYSTERY.

Washington, July 8.—When Acting Secretary Loomis returned here from New York, where he had been to consult the officers of the Kaiser Wilhelm II, regarding the disappearance of his brother, F. Kent Loomis, on her eastward trip, he found on his desk at the state department the expected report on the same subject by W. H. Ellis, Kent Loomis' traveling companion. The report is voluminous, entering with great detail into every incident of the trip from New York to Plymouth. Acting Secretary Loomis as yet has not had an opportunity to peruse the report carefully, but from a hasty glance gained an idea of its contents, and has found that Mr. Ellis is unable to throw any new light on the tragedy. His statements made to the American embassy at Paris and set out at length in the cable press dispatches, appear to cover the ground. Mr. Ellis reports that Mr. Loomis had not been drinking to excess, that when he last saw him was on the ship's deck about 11 o'clock, and that there was nothing in his appearance to indicate that he was not in full control of himself and in possession of all his faculties. Employes on the steamship who knew Mr. Loomis best, corroborated these statements of Mr. Ellis.

Consul General Gowdy, in commenting on Mr. Ellis' letter, says: 'I think it will be realized from his statement that he has told the facts."

Mrs. Maybrick Again.

London, July 8.—The Associated Press learns definitely that Mrs. Florence Maybrick will be released as an ordinary prisoner on ticket-of-leave between now and August 1. The authorities have no intention of granting her a free pardon, but cannot impose any restrictions on Mrs. Maybrick after her arrival in America.

RICH AND PRODUCTIVE

Present Prosperity of Area Included in Louisiana Purchase.

Washington, July 11.—Some interesting data regarding the present production of the area included in the Louisiana purchase are given in a publication just issued by the department of commerce and labor through its bureau of statistics, entitled "Territorial and Commercial Expansion of the United States." The information is summarized as follows:

The land area of the Louisiana purchase exceeds that of the original thirteen states, being 875,025 square miles, against a land area of 820,944 square miles in the thirteen original states. The states and territories which have been created in whole or in part from its area number fourteen, and their population in 1900 was 14,708,616, against a population of less than 100,000 in the territory at the time of its purchase. Their total area is nearly one-third of that of the entire union, and their population about one-fifth that of the entire United States. They produced in 1899, 164,000,000 bushels of wheat, and in 1903, 374,000,000 bushels, at a value in 1903, of $235,000,000, their total wheat production being nearly 40 per cent of that of the entire United States. They produced 605,000,000 bushels of corn in 1890 and 973,894,000 bushels in 1903, with a value in 1903 of $352,375,000, their total corn crop forming 40 per cent in 1890 and in 1903 over 43 per cent of the total corn crop of the United States. Of oats they produced in 1903, 331,000,000 bushels, or 42 per cent of the total product of the country, with a valuation of $99,000,000. Their production of barley in 1903 was valued at over $25,000,000, and of rye at over $3,000,000; while their production of Irish potatoes in 1903 was over $34,000,000; of hay, $117,000,000, and of cotton (1899), $50,000,000. The total value of the agricultural states formed from the Louisiana purchase, including in that category simply wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, hay and potatoes, was in 1890 given as $3,500,000, and in 1903 it had increased to $866,399,000. The wool product of these states amounted in 1894 to 61,871,357 pounds, and in 1903 to 89,863,500 pounds, or 30 per cent of the total wool product of the United States, with an estimated value of about $16,000,000, or more than the cost of the entire area. The value of the farm animals in these states in 1890 was $759,598,000, and on January 1, 1904, the value was $1,119,512,000. Add to these easily measured farm products the estimated value of the wool, the sugar, the dairy and poultry products, and the proportion of the live stock annually turned into provisions, and it may be safely estimated that the agricultural products of a single year amount to one hundred times the original cost of the area, or, in other words, that its cost is repaid by 1 per cent of the agricultural productions of each recurring year.

The product of the mines is also of very great value. The coal produced in this area in 1902 amounted to 30,000,000 tons, against 14,000,000 tons in 1890; the iron ore to 15,859,000 tons in 1902, against 1,269,000 tons in 1890; the silver product of 1902 to $37,837,576 in coining value, against $44,730,998 in 1890, and gold $39,841,500 in 1902, against $10,650,000 in 1890.

The prosperity shown by these figures is further evidenced by the banking institutions of the states formed from this territory. Their capital stock amounted in 1903 to over $106,000,000, against about $38,000,000 in 1890; their circulation to $56,453,000, against $15,644,00 in 1890; their loans and discounts in 1903 to $502,412,000, against $269,016,000 in 1890 and their total resources in 1903 to $1,713,800,000, against $746,903,000 in 1890, while a still more gratifying evidence of the prosperity of this section is the fact that individual deposits in national banks in 1903 amounted to $471,220,000, against $216,609,000 in 1890, an increase of more than $254,000,000 in individual deposits during the period.

A study of educational conditions shows equally rapid and gratifying development. The pupils enrolled in the public schools in the states in question in 1890 numbered 2,580,495, and in 1902, 3,426,593; the teachers employed numbered, in 1890, 89,558, and in 1902, 110,283, and the expenditure for public schools in 1890 was $30,284,752, and in 1902, $46,301,677. The number of pupils in attendance at high schools in 1902 was 121,271, with 5,964 teachers; in attendance at normal schools, 14,033 students, with 580 teachers, and at higher educational institutions, 45,802 students and 4,446 teachers. The total figures of the number of teachers and attendance of scholars for schools and educational institutions in the fourteen states formed from the Louisiana purchase show: Teachers, in 1890, 95,385; in 1902, 121,253; attendance, in 1890, 2,670,541; in 1902, 3,617,699.

The number of newspapers and periodicals published in this area in 1890 was 4,779, and in 1903 the number was 5,741; the number of postoffices in 1890 was 13,474, and in 1903 it was 16,437; the miles of railway in operation in 1890 numbered 51,823, and in 1902 there were 62,406 miles being operated, or nearly 31 per cent of the total railway mileage of the country.

The power of this vast area, with its agricultural and mineral wealth to sustain a population much greater than that which it now supports is suggested by a comparison of its area with the area and population of the prosperous countries of Europe. The total area is 875,025 square miles, and is slightly less than that of the United Kingdom, Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, France, Spain, Italy and Switzerland, whose total area is 885,978 square miles, with a present population of 205,363,573, as against a population at the last census of 14,708,616 in the territory under consideration, whose agricultural and mineral possibilities fully equal those of the European states named.

CURZON WAS AT FAULT.

Washington, July 7.—The discreet inquiries of the state department into the object of the British Thibetan expedition, as related in yesterday's Associated Press cablegram from London, appear to have developed a rather curious fact, namely: That the British home government was lukewarm if not absolutely indifferent in the matter of sending Younghusband's expedition toward Lhasa.

Indeed, it is said here, that Colon l Younghusband was allowed to go forward only to save the pride of Viceroy Curzon. The latter fancied that he had not been treated with proper consideration by the half-wild Thibetans, and, failing to secure what he deemed due official recognition of the representatives of the Indian government, sent by him into Thibet, he appealed to the home government for an armed escort to secure proper treatment for his envoys, and the home government reluctantly assented. It is said here that the British government already has indicated its willingness to withdraw this punitive expedition as soon as it obtains from the Thibetans promises of yielding the points which were at issue between India and Thibet before the expedition crossed the border of the latter country. These are pledges of freedom of trade between the two countries and official recognition of the right of the British government's representative to exercise his functions in Thibet. The British are willing to retire on this basis the more readily that they are now satisfied, from their own experience, that there is no danger to be apprehended of further encroachment on India by way of Thibet in view of the tremendous geographical obstacles.

It is stated that the British government has received the American overtures on this subject in the best of temper; indeed they were rather welcome as tending to emphasize the determination of the American government to do everything possible to protect the integrity of China, an object quite as dear to the British as to the Americans.

AMERICA'S INTERESTS.

London, July 7.—Captain A. T. Mahan, U. S. N. (retired), was the guest of honor at the dinner of the Imperial Federation League, last night. Sir John Colemb, M. P., presided, and many prominent persons were present.

Captain Mahan, who was given a rousing reception, said he saw no reason why all communities under the British flag should not be combined for one great policy. All Americans, he said, were greatly interested in the federation movement, which in its inception and its future was so closely analagous to that of the United States, which had an interest therein greater than that of mere sympathy—it was that of self-interest.

It was very largely to the interest of the United States, Captain Mahan said, that the various communities of English-speaking people should become so far capable of coincident action, so far united as to be able to exert their power as one great nation. It is not only to the interest of the United States, but to that of the world at large, that the movement for the imperial federation of the British empire should succeed.

DOMESTIC TRADE.

Valuable Figures for First Five Months of Year.

Washington, July 8.—Domestic trade movements covering the first five months of the current year are reported in the monthly summary of internal commerce for May by the department of commerce and labor, through its bureau of statistics. The figures of representative movements indicate that there has, with proper exceptions, been an evident decrease in the consuming demands of the country. On the other hand some leading commercial activities continue to maintain an increase in the volume of business, in comparison with the corresponding periods of 1903. This is the case with live stock receipts for which reports were received from leading distributing centers of the west. The five markets of Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joseph report combined arrivals of 13,950,227 head, against 12,578,270 head in 1903 and 12,503,637 head in 1902.

Receipts of grain at twelve primary markets totaled 28,201,485 bushels, in contrast with 33,822,802 bushels in 1903. Receipts of wheat at eight markets from the beginning of the crop year to May 30, were 207,834,152 bushels, as compared with 228,519,561 bushels in 1902-3.

Through navigation on the Great Lakes began with the opening of the Sault Ste. Marie canal May 5. The Welland canal opened May 2. The strike on the lakes prevailed through the entire month of May, consequently the season's tonnage compares unfavorably with that of preceding years. Only 1,016,723 tons were reported as received at 118 ports in contrast with 7,144,819 tons last year, and 6,795,337 tons in May, 1902. Compared with last season to May 31 there has been a loss of over six million tons of freight in domestic lake commerce.

The total freight tonnage by way of the Sault Ste. Marie canals was 449,888 tons, against 5,188,017 tons in May, 1903, when these canals opened about 25 days earlier.

Receipts of grain, including flour, reduced to bushels, at five ports during May were 8,582,168 bushels, and 22,914,627 bushels in May, 1903. For five months this year 69,852,235 bushels were received, in contrast with 112,512,133 bushels last year. The reduction is attributed to three leading causes, including reduced surplus for foreign shipments, the late opening of lakes and canals, and partial suspension of lake traffic during May.

Traffic on inland waterways shows the effects of late opening, though increased tonnage is not exceptional. Operations on the Monangahela river are reported as amounting to 954,327 tons in May. Last year they were appreciably larger, 1,171,355 tons having been credited to this month. For the period of five months 3,736,143 tons of freight were moved, and 5,012,286 tons in 1903.

Traffic movements by way of the Davis Island Dam, below Pittsburg, represents the volume of river commerce to and from the Pittsburg district on the Ohio. This season's tonnage shows substantial increase in spite of lateness in clearance of ice from the Ohio. The total freight was 2,334,729 tons to the end of May, of which 2,310,961 tons went downstream and 23,768 tons upstream.

At Louisville, Ky., 1,523,814 tons of freight passed the canal and falls, against 1,014,553 tons in 1903 to the end of May. Coal contributed the largest item of increase. Salt was shipped in double the quantity of a year ago.

Compared with the exceptionally large shipments of anthracite coal during the first five months of 1903, the current year's tonnage has been nearly three million short. By the end of May, 1903, an aggregate of 26,448,455 tons had been moved from the mines. This year 23,528,412 tons have been reported. Partial suspension of lake business during May acted in favor of a restricted movement.

In the bituminous coal regions a materially lighter coke demand has reduced tonnage of this class. The Pennsylvania railroad reports 3,538,749 tons of coke originating east of Pittsburg and Erie, against 4, 097,761 tons to the end of May, 1903. The same road's bituminous coal figures for corresponding periods in these two years show very little reduction.

Taking the three bituminous coal roads reaching tide water on the Chesapeake Bay, there does not appear to have been any loss of tonnage. The Baltimore & Ohio, reporting for four months, the Chesapeake & Ohio for four months, and the Norfolk & Western for five months, show a combined total of 14,106,666 tons, compared with 13,474,029 tons last year. On the contrary, seven Ohio railroads report a falling off in bituminous shipments from 5,629,948 tons last year to the end of May, to 5,095,777 tons this year. At Chicago 4,547,973 tons were received this year, against 5,127,846 tons in 1903. St. Louis reports a similar shrinkage.

THE ACHIN WAR.

Amsterdam, July 6.—A dispatch from Batavia, capital of the Dutch East Indies, says that the commander of the expedition to North Ackin (northern Sumatra) attacked Likat on June 20. The Achinese losses were 435 killed, including 281 women and 88 children, and 54 wounded. Seventeen prisoners were taken. The Dutch casualties included the commander, a lieutenant, two sergeants and 13 soldiers wounded.

On June 23 the Dutch troops attacked Langatbars, when the Achinese losses were 654 killed, including 186 women and 130 children, and 49 wounded. Twenty-eight prisoners were taken. The Dutch losses were a captain, 22 soldiers and six coolies wounded.

A Tornado's Work.

New York, July 7.—Private advices received by cable are to the effect, says a Tribune dispatch from San Francisco, that the port of Champerico, Guatemala, was almost if not wholly destroyed last Tuesday by a tornado. Details are lacking, but the few words received indicate that the landing facilities were swept away, and in such an event the buildings ashore must have suffered considerable damage. It is not believed that the port will be able to receive or ship goods for two months.

Champerico, as well as the rest of the Guatemalan coast, frequently has suffered from the elements, earthquakes and tidal waves being the most common forms of trouble that come to Central American ports. Heretofore steamers doing business with the place have always been able to discharge and load without difficulty. Other places beside Champerico may have suffered from the cyclone, but as yet, there is no information to this effect.

Wanamaker Interviews Balfour.

London, July 7.—John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, sailed for New York yesterday on the White Star line steamer Majestic. Before leaving London Mr. Wanamaker had a long interview with Premier Balfour at Downing street. It is stated that the interview was in connection with the postal facilities of the United States and Great Britain.

SOCIALIST-LABOR TICKET.

New York, July 6.—Charles H. Corregan, of New York, and Wm. W. Cox, of Illinois, were chosen as candidates for president and vice-president respectively, by the national convention of the Socialist Labor party in session here today. The result of the vote in each case was received with enthusiastic applause, and the candidates, both of whom were members of the convention, responded to demands for a speech.

Dumont's Return.

New York, July 8.—Santos Dumont, the aeronaut, sailed for Havre yesterday on the steamer La Lorraine. He took with him the silk covering of his air ship which was damaged recently at St. Louis. He said it was his intention to have the covering repaired, and he would return to take part in the aerial contest at St. Louis in October.

JAPAN'S FOUR ARMIES.

Facts as to the Fighting Force Now in Manchuria.

London, July 8.—There are four Japanese armies now in the field, three of which are acting in co-operation in the general advance against General Kuropatkin in Manchuria, leaving the fourth engaged in the siege of Port Arthur. The four armies are accompanied respectively by Generals Kuroki, Oku, Nodzu and Nogi. Marquis Oyama, the commander-in-chief, is expected in Manchuria the coming week to take supreme command of the four armies.

The First army, General Kuroki's, is that which was disembarked at Chemulpo between February 8 and March 1, consisting of 22,500 men—17,000 combatants and 5,500 coolies—with 5,000 horses and thirty-six guns and an immense supply of stores and ammunition. This army is that which marched through Corea to the Yalu, crossed that river at the battle of Chin-Lien-Cheng on May 1, and having occupied Feng-Wang-Cheng, has made its headquarters there pending the development of the plan of campaign.

GENERAL OKU.

Kuroki's army was originally composed of the Imperial Guards division, the Second and Twelfth divisions, and possibly has been reinforced by the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth divisions, these three being those kept back for disposition as circumstances might require.

The Second army, under General Oku, is that which was landed at Pitsewo and elsewhere on the Liao-Tung peninsula. After obtaining possession of Kao-Chow and the neck of the peninsula by the battle of Nanshan, this army was divided, two divisions and possibly another being instructed, as the Fourth army, with the task of subjugating Port Arthur, under General Nogi, while General Oku led the vest of his force northward along the line of the Manchurian railway to cooperate with Kuroki and Nodzu. It was this army which engaged and drove back General Stakelberg at the battle of Wafangow. It originally consisted of the First, Third, Fourth and Fifth divisions.

Lastly, the Third army is that of General Nodzu, which was landed at Taku-Shan and concentrated in the neighborhood of Sieu-Yen. It is composed of the Sixth, Tenth and Eleventh divisions.

Including the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth divisions, the location of which is not certain, this accounts for all the thirteen divisions of the Japanese army. Roughly speaking, the strength of a Japanese division, combatants and non-combatants, is 25,000.

If the permanent active army has been put into the field there would be altogether 203 battalions, 55 squadrons of cavalry, 684 cannon, 61,390 horses, 7,500 officers, and 193,700 men.

It has been reported that the reserve battalions of each division have also been sent into the field. This adds 52 battalions, 17 squadrons, 114 cannon, 9,000 horses, 1,000 officers and 36,600 men, making the total of fighting men 228,300 rank and file and 8,500 officers. Allowing for troops guarding communications, garrisons and 50,000 engaged at Port Arthur, this would give 150,000 men, or 160,000 approximately, as opposed to the Russian army at General Kuropatkin's disposal.

TO GEORGE SAND.

This monument of George Sand has been erected at the Luxembourg in commemoration of the centenary of the birth of the famous French novelist, who was born in Paris, July 5, 1804, and died June 7, 1876. Her real name was Lucile Aymore Dupin, and she was the great-granddaughter of Marshal de Saxe. She was married at the age of 18 to M. Dudevant.

Stopped by Turkish Forts.

Constantinople, July 6.—It transpires that the Russian fleet steamer St. Petersburg (which passed through the Bosporus from the Black Sea yesterday morning in company with the Sevastopol, the latter flying the Red Cross and with her hull palted white) was stopped in the Bosporus by blank shots from the Turkish forts, fired without previous warning.

The incident threatened to cause friction, but after a delay of several hours, explanations were exchanged between the Russian embassy and the Porte. The vessel was then allowed to proceed, Vladivostok being her declared destination.

The Cruiser Denver.

Philadelphia, July 8.—The new cruiser Denver, which has been lying at League Island navy yard for several weeks, left for Galveston, Texas, today. The object of the trip, the first since the vessel has been placed in commission, is to receive a $5,000 silver service, the gift of the citizens of Denver.

It is said that the presentation will be made on Tuesday next. The mayor of Denver, who will make the presentation speech, and 1,000 citizens will go to Galveston. The ship contains a full complement of officers and men. Commander Murch will accept the gift on behalf of the navy. It is said that the Denver will be ordered to join the European squadron.

Fire at Chautauqua.

Chautauqua, N. Y., July 8.—Fire last evening destroyed the block of frame buildings within the Chautauqua assembly grounds where the various supply houses are located. The timely arrival of fire-fighting apparatus from Jamestown and Mayville saved the large buildings and halls from destruction. The loss will not exceed $20,000.

The postoffice was burned but the mails were saved.

The Anne M. Kellogg Memorial Hall was saved after a hard fight by the volunteers. The daily program will not be interfered with by the fire.

DYNAMITE MAGAZINE

Exploded With Terrific Force at Marblehead.

Sandusky, O., July 11.—Two and a half tons of dynamite and one ton of gunpowder exploded at Marblehead, four miles from here, shortly after 6 o'clock Saturday evening, causing $30,000 damage, slightly injuring a hundred persons, but, strange to say, not killing one. Lightning struck the magazine of the Kelley's Island Lime & Transport company, and the contents let go with terrific force.

An hour previous nearly four hundred men were at work in the stone quarries, only a few hundred feet away. Had they been laboring when the accident occurred, the result would have been a frightful calamity. The previous afternoon three hundred school children held a picnic within a short distance of the scene.

The powder house was located a half mile from the business and residence portion. Not a sign of it has been found. The cans containing the powder were, of course, blown to fragments, and some time after the explosion pieces of tin fell to the earth in the vicinity.

Five hundred or more foreigners, mostly Poles, with no knowledge of English, and all densely ignorant, people the place. The strange happening aroused them to a high state of excitement, and Sunday they were still weeping and bemoaning their fate. Only one, Frank Gongoroski, was at all seriously hurt. His injuries consist of bruises about the legs.

The explosion seemed to travel in an easterly direction. At Lorain, Fairport, Cleveland and Ashtabula, the furthest place 100 miles from Marblehead, the shock was felt distinctly, and windows were broken at Lorain, while at Port Clinton, 15 miles distant, nobody knew of the explosion. At Lakeside, only a mile or two distant, nothing but a rumbling noise was heard, and not a dollar's worth of damage done.

SULLY BACK IN HARNESS

Former Cotton King's Resumption of Business Affairs Predicted.

New York, July 9.—That Daniel J. Sully will soon be in business again is the announcement contained in a statement issued by Mr. Sully's counsel, who says that "all that is necessary now to do is to carry out the forms prescribed by the bankruptcy law, which will be immediately done.

"A sufficient number in majority and amount of creditors having voted in favor of the proposition upon the terms agreed upon, it follows that the matter will go through."

DANIEL J. SULLY.

DEPORTED MEN RETURN.

Victor, Col., July 7.—Considerable anxiety is felt here for the safety of five men who were deported from this district by the military, but who have returned within the last week. The men were placed under arrest by the civil authorities as soon as it was learned that they had defied the orders given them at the time of their deportation. They were kept under guard at a hotel until last night, when two deputy sheriffs started presumably to escort them out of the camp. At a point west of the city near the Santa Rita mine the deputies were suddenly confronted by half a dozen masked men who were heavily armed. The prisoners were taken from the deputies as also were their guns, and they were ordered to return to town. This order they obeyed. A short distance from the point where the masked men first appeared the deputy saw a large band of other masked men, numbering they estimate, at least fifty. Immediately on returning to the city the deputies told the sheriff's office and the military headquarters of their experience. Details of the troops were sent out to search for the kidnaped men, and Sheriff Edward Bell also headed a posse in pursuit. The pursuing parties returned to this city after several hours' fruitless search. The hunt was resumed at daylight by the military.

WRONG TRACK

Had To Switch.

Even the most careful person is apt to get on the wrong track regarding food sometimes and has to switch over.

When the right food is selected the host of ails that come from improper food and drink disappear, even where the trouble has been of lifelong standing.

"From a child I was never strong and had a capricious appetite and I was allowed to eat whatever I fancied—rich cake, highly seasoned food, hot biscuit, etc.—so it was not surprising that my digestion was soon out of order and at the age of twenty-three I was on the verge of nervous prostration. I had no appetite and as I had been losing strength (because I didn't get nourishment in my daily food to repair the wear and tear on body and brain) I had no reserve force to fall back on, lost flesh rapidly and no medicine helped me.

"Then it was a wise physician ordered Grape-Nuts and cream and saw to it that I gave this food (new to me) a proper trial and it showed he knew what he was about because I got better by bounds from the very first. That was in the summer and by winter I was in better health than ever before in my life, had gained in flesh and weight and felt like a new person altogether in mind as well as body, all due to nourishing and completely digestible food, Grape-Nuts.

"This happened three years ago and never since then have I had any but perfect health for I stick to my Grape-Nuts food and cream and still think it delicious. I eat it every day. I never tire of this food and can enjoy a saucer of Grape-Nuts and cream when nothing else satisfies my appetite and it's surprising how sustained and strong a small saucerful will make one feel for hours." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

True food that carries one along and "there's a reason." Grape-Nuts 10 days proves big things.

Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

Sore Eyes Cured Free.

Famous Lotion That is Absolutely Harmless and Positively Cures Sore Eyes, Granulated Lids, Wild Hairs, Ulcers, Cataracts, Bloodshot or Inflamed or Tired Eyes.

It Makes Weak Eyes Strong and Gives Instant Relief to the Burning Pain or Soreness of Strained Eyes or Eyes Hurt by Night Work—Send Your Name and Address Today for Free Package.

The cures being made by this magic lotion every day are truly remarkable. Mrs. B. A. Hubbard, Plum Point, Tenn., tells of her cure in a month with this lotion after all doctors and remedies had failed for five years to cure her. Today she can see perfectly out of both eyes.

Bad Case of Granulated Lids Cured by Prof. H. T. Schlegel's Magic Eye Lotion.

Rev. M. H. Blackman, the well-known pastor of Ovid, Pa., was cured of a case of granulated eye-lids that had resisted for years all attempts of doctors to cure. Mr. George W. Byers, Owensboro, Ky., was cured of ulcers and wild hairs with this lotion after all other remedies had failed. Dora Casey, Chicago, was cured of granulated lids, for which doctors treated her for five months steady, but failed to cure. Dr. J. W. Angell, of Iowa, one of the oldest and best-known doctors in the west, suffered with granulated lids for seven years. He tried every remedy, but failed to cure until he used Prof. Schlegel's eye lotion and one bottle gave him more relief than all the remedies he ever tried. Dr. J. O. Gabler, of Peoria, Ill., suffered from childhood with granulated lids and was cured in a month with this famous lotion. G. Klopfer, the well-known florist of Peoria, Ill., suffered for years with weak, watery and sore eyes and spent hundreds of dollars with doctors. One bottle of Prof. Schlegel's Magic Eye Lotion cured him. It stops pain instantly. It contains no cocaine nor other harmful drugs and it cures every case of sore or weak eyes and cures to stay cured. The Professor is very glad to send a free package of his remedy to anyone who suffers with their eyes. Write today to Prof. H. T. Schlegel, 335 Macklnaw Bldg., Chicago, Ill., and be cured.

LADIES My Regulator never fails. Box **FREE.** DR. F. MAY. Box 32 Bloomington, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED Sell our $1 bottle Sarsaparilla for 35c; best seller 200 per cent profit; write today for terms and territory. F. R. GREENE, 118 Lake St., Chicago.

EAST TENNESSEE FARMS FOR SALE—East Tennessee farms—We have farms, all sizes, kinds and prices, also mills. Write for catalogue. Morristown Real Estate Exchange, Morristown, Tenn.

EPILEPSY AND FITS

If you suffer from Epileptic Fits or Falling Sickness or have children, relatives or friends that do so, my New Discovery will CURE them, and all you are asked to do is to send for my FREE REMEDIES and try them. They have cured thousands where everything else failed. Sent absolutely free with complete directions, express prepaid. Please give AGE and full address.

DR. W. H. MAY,
94 Pine Street, New York City.

WORLD'S FAIR ATTENDANCE

Total for Week Reaches Nearly Six Hundred Thousand.

St. Louis, July 11.—The statement given by the World's Fair management last night regarding the number of admissions to the exposition during the past week shows the following record:

Monday, July 4, 172,140; Tuesday, July 5, 77,899; Wednesday, July 6, 86,352; Thursday, July 7, 88,666; Friday, July 8, 74,195; Saturday, July 9, 93,051. Total, 592,303.

Recapitulation: April, one day, 187,793; May, 26 days, 1,001,391; June, 26 days, 2,124,836; July, 8 days, 779,205. Total to July 10, 4,093,226.

GENERAL TORAL IS DEAD

Former Spanish Commander at Santiago Dies in Insane Asylum.

Madrid, July 11.—General Toral, who commanded the Spanish garrison at Santiago when that place surrendered to the United States forces, died yesterday at an asylum for the insane near here. The general became insane brooding over his capitulation.

BIG BOSTON FIRE.

Boston, July 6.—The immense grain elevator of the Boston & Maine Railroad company, one of the largest in the world, together with three of the company's freight houses, on piers 1 and 2, Mystic wharf, Charlestown, were burned last night, entailing a loss of over $1,000,000. Three lives are supposed to have been

Household and Young Folks

Emily S. Bouton Editor

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

Start in the morning with a good thought; and that good impression will reassert itself during the day. Try it. One trial will be worth a hundred assertions.

Thursday.

Thought is creative. It brings to bear on circumstances an irresistible power.

Friday.

By the faithful plying of the shuttle of daily duty we weave white raiment for the soul.

Saturday.

By loyalty to the eternal law of love we win the crown of life.

Sunday

There are light-houses all along our lives and God knows when it is time to light the lamps.

Monday.

A quiet, sympathetic look or smile many a time unbars a heart that needs help which you can give.

Tuesday.

Wherever there is a noble character, there is happiness; wherever is a base character, there is misery.

ALWAYS WAITING UNTIL THE FLOOD TIDE COMES

EMILY S. BOUTON.

We are a curious people!

Rarely do we learn a lesson and make an application of it to our lives, until it is first beaten into us with many stripes and much suffering.

We look from afar at a certain wrong with indifference. So long as the results do not come close home, we are not greatly disturbed, and do not exert ourselves to bring about a change. Some day it touches our own happiness, our own welfare, and then we are aroused to a sense of its iniquity.

Of course the meaning of this is selfishness pure and simple, although it is unconscious, or we call it by another name.

Take, for instance, our national holiday. It was designed to stimulate patriotism. It had grown to be a horror, with its hideous din beginning days before the Fourth and reaching a climax then. It took the sufferings of over four thousand bright children last year, caused by injuries received in celebrating the day, before any action was taken to prevent such occurrences.

In Toledo the quiet which the enforcement of law produced was a delight. A morning walk—taken without any apprehension of a noisy cataract of firecrackers at one's side, a sudden cannon-burst under the feet, or the discharge of the fatal toy pistol at an unexpected moment—showed that the day's significance was not forgotten. The beautiful flag waved in front of many residences, and youngsters were busy planting tiny ones in various places.

And then the basket picnics! Families starting out with the dancing, joyous children, to spend the day in the parks and woods, promised multiplied pleasure without the possible pains.

In the West End, tender consideration for the city's chief executive making his brave fight for life, caused the quiet to be more pronounced than it might have been otherwise. The day proved, however, that the people had learned a lesson, but what a cost to young life was necessary ere it brought action. And what was true of Toledo was, without doubt, true elsewhere.

And the children have been hurt not at all. They have been taught two lessons—one of self-control, and again that the well-being of others cannot be wholly sacrificed to their pleasure. Valuable indeed will these be in their after lives.

Yet how infinitely better it would have been to have this law of love taught from the beginning, illustrated by example, and thus made to enter into the very fiber of their natures. This means, of course, a war upon selfishness, but, on the other side, it means the obtaining of peace without compulsion.

Yes, we are a curious people.

It is only through the logic of hard knocks that we are ever induced to take decided action for betterment.

Look at the terrible sacrifice of life at the burning of the Iroquois theatre last winter which made the inspection and regulation of gathering places all over the country compulsory through the demand of the shocked people. Yet they had crowded into places of worship and of amusement year after year without question of safety.

It took the burning and drowning of over a thousand women and children of New York the other day, to arouse the citizens to the fact of carelessness in the inspection of excursion boats, and of the possible repetition of the horror. Elsewhere, all over the land, people were thrilled by the thought of what might happen in their own community from the same cause.

I am not talking now of the venality of those having these things in charge, but of the neglect of the great public—of which each one of us is an individual part—to safeguard itself by demanding a faithful discharge of duty from its servants. It is not that I would urge a gospel of fear, but simply common sense precautions for the welfare of those who do not or cannot take care of themselves.

A thoughtful and observant business man in speaking of this characteristic trait of the nation the other day, said that the future sometimes looked dark because it seemed so impossible for a realizing sense of conditions needing betterment to be aroused sufficiently to bring action.

"Yet," he continued, "when conviction finally comes to the people—not to the few, not to a class, but to the People—you may be certain that there will be a definite and resolute movement towards remedying a wrong. Our great hope for the future, lies in this fact. And the nation has higher ideals than it had even a few years ago."

The grafting, which has honeycombed every department of our political life until to be a professional politician is to be suspected of possessing an easy conscience, if not of being an open thief—for that is what it amounts to—has become so flagrant that the people are taking note.

"You will see a change," he said. "It is coming. We may think it is brought about by this man or that one, but in reality it will be the outcome of the aroused sense of the nation, and the man is only the instrument. Of course much depends upon the quality of the instrument."

This is true optimism of the kind which has a good foundation. Looking back over the history of the nation since its birth and we find that always, when the critical time comes, the people have never been found wanting. And the end of the struggles has, without exception, been a step forward, an uplift toward a higher realization of right.

And so we may well take heart, even when it seems as if evil has the upper hand and promises to hold us all in thrall. Do not believe it. The thought of freedom has taken too strong a hold upon the heart of the nation, ever to be dispossessed, whatever may be for any reason the outward appearance. This lazy indifference which is so discouraging, and sometimes exasperating, is not a real part of the national fibre, and hence when conviction comes it is followed by determined action.

The growth toward a greater sensitiveness to the right which my friend saw is the promise for the future. Meanwhile we shall undoubtedly go on yet awhile, careless, as in the past of what is happening, and then finally be shocked by some terrible catastrophe into better things.

There is one consolation about this blindness or rather indifference—it is better than a continual fear of what may happen. A widespread fear—thought is more destructive to individuals or to a nation, as in the case of epidemics, or where it leads to useless and cowardly action.

"So you see," concluded Mrs. Wiggs, "you mark my words, it ain't never no use puttin' up yer umbrell till it rains."

This nation never does. It is apt to wait for the strong down-pour, the flood; with its sad accompaniments, before moving to a change.

The Cozy Corner

THE DRUNKARD'S WIFE.

He stays with the inebriates of town.
He comes not. I have watched the moon go down,
But yet he comes not. Once it was not so,
He thinks not how these bitter tears do flow.
Yet he will come and chide, and I shall weep,
And he will wake my infant from its sleep
To blend its feeble wailing with my tears.

Oh! how I love a mother's watch to keep
Over the sleeping eyes that smile and cheer.
My heart, though sunk in sorrow fixed and deep,
I had a husband once who loved me—now
He ever wears a frown upon his brow,
And feeds his passions full on whisky tips,
As bees, from laurel flowers, a poison sips.

But yet I cannot hate—O, there were hours
When I could hang forever on his eye,
And time, who stole with silent swiftness by,
Strewed, as he hurried on, his path with flowers.
I loved him then—he loved me, too. My heart
Still feels its fondness kindle if he smiles;
The memory of our love will ne'er depart
And though he often stung me with a dart
Venomed and barbed, and wastes upon the vile
Caresses which his babe and mine should share—
Though he should spurn me, I will calmly bear
His madness, and should sickness come and lay
Its paralyzing hand upon him, then
I would, with kindness, all my wrong repay
Until he, penitent, should weep and say—
How injured, and how faithful I had been.

Tennessee. E. S. HULIN.

THE SOFT ANSWER.

May I be admitted to the Cozy Corner to say a few words upon the subject that seems to be tending toward a little misunderstanding, not to say, possible hard feelings?

We must not be particular over mistakes that may occur, or else our corner will not be so "Cozy" as it should. We all know that many homes are made unpleasant—if not eventually broken up—and many friendships spoiled by a failure to give the "soft answer" that turneth away wrath, and much of these troubles begin with what is called "Bickering" in a family, or a too ready catching up of a mistake made unintentionally by some one.

Now in reference to the discussion in the "Corner," about the "Prisoner's" statements; I do not think he thought of any difference in the use of the singular or plural—whether the words were boy, or boys, girl or girls.

Our "Uncle Joseph" refers to a word that occurs in the 9th verse of the 11th Psalm; that Pslam has but 7 verses, in my Bible. Another correspondent speaks of "reverence" being found in Ephesians. I do not find it in that book at all, but my Bible is a very old one, and maybe the fashion has changed in Bibles as in other things pertaining to religion.

I think we of the Cozy Corner should not let our visits with each other be spoiled by our "bickerings" on such unimportant subjects as these, as our salvation does not depend upon how many times the word "reverence" occurs, but on the way we apply the word, in our lives, to the Lord God.—"Tina," Va.

MRS. BLANK'S SUMMER VISITORS

I was very indignant when I read the letter from Mrs. Blank, and I do not think it was overdrawn, as I have known of women who were imposed upon, just as she has been, by folks who had no decency about them, but who would just settle down to be comfortable no matter how hard it was for their entertainers.

There is no use of hinting to such people—you just have to tell them right out that you will not have them, though I did read of one woman who drove away some self-invited and unwelcome guests by feeding them on bread and milk, when they expected a big dinner such as they had been accustomed to having when they visited her.

One of my neighbors worked herself sick one year in caring for such company. They came in relays all summer and she had no chance for rest or pleasure because of them. In the fall she gave up and was very ill from overwork for a long time. Did any of her "friends" come then to help her? No, indeed; not one came near her and her neighbors had to take care of her, which they did willingly.

There is a command given us that we be hospitable, but that does not apply in such cases, and we certainly have a right to choose—to some extent—those we wish to entertain. Mrs. Blank ought to be firm in refusing company when she doesn't want it. If the would-be guest is angry, she must remember that she has only her own lack of good sense and true politeness to thank for her rebuff.—"Old Subscriber," Minn.

TO TAN FURS.

Mrs. Jennsen writes in answer to a query:

Finely pulverize one part alum and two parts saltpetre and apply to the flesh side of the pelt when it is fresh and wet. Sprinkle thickly over every part, then double flesh to flesh and roll it up tightly, letting it lie for two days. With a dull knife, remove all bits of flesh and fat that may remain, and when the skin is nearly dry begin to rub it and continue working it until quite dry. It will then be white and pliable, and the fur will be firmly set.

REQUESTED RECIPES.

Rhubarb Wine.

Cut the rhubarb in small pieces and cook in as little water as possible until the juice can be entirely squeezed from it. To each gallon of juice add an equal quantity of soft water and seven pounds of brown sugar. Place in a keg, or barrel, leaving the bung open, but protected from flies, etc., by a piece of thin muslin. Fill with sweetened water, and replenish with the same, as it evaporates, until the whole has worked itself clear. Then drain off carefully and bottle.

The stalks of rhubarb, if not too old, will furnish about three-fourths of their weight in juice.

Orange Marmalade.

Take equal weights of sour oranges and sugar; grate the yellow rind, cut the fruit in halves crosswise, drain off as much juice as possible and boil it with the sugar. As soon as it begins to boil, add the pulp chopped fine and the grated rind. Let all boil for twenty or thirty minutes, then put away in small glasses. Cover, when cold, with paraffine, or air-tight covers.

Peach Marmalade.

Wipe the peaches, but do not pare them; cut in halves and remove the stones. Put the peaches with half a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit into a porcelain kettle with sufficient water to prevent burning, bring slowly to the boiling point, stir and mash the peaches fine and cook for fifteen minutes; place on the back of the range and let it cook slowly for twenty-five minutes more. When done, put away in stone jars, tightly covered. The addition of three or four of the peach pits to every gallon of the fruit is an improvement.

Serving Their Country.

Japanese women are serving their country in its time of need, by foregoing the luxury of the hairdresser, which to them is a great sacrifice. Although the cost of this service is trifling, so extensive is the custom, and so far-reaching is the movement among the women to save money for the government, it is expected that $5,000,000 will be collected every month from this source.

Here, There, Everywhere.

The adult human body requires at least two quarts of fluids a day to keep the drain-pipes of digestion in good order. The greater proportion of this should be water, and yet many people go for days and weeks, without using a pint a day of this remedy which nature has provided for everyone. Then these people call upon a doctor, and wonder why they are troubled with constipation, kidney trouble, rheumatism and other ills caused by the lack of thorough cleansing of the stomach and bowels, which can be most perfectly done by the free use of water.

If an agate kettle, or pie tin has become "hopelessly" blackened by an accident of a burning pie, or soup, set it away for a week or two, and the black crust will become dry and crackle off, leaving a good dish in place of one chipped by a knife in the vain endeavor to remove the burned substance.

Instead of washing rice in many waters before using it, try placing it in a colander and setting it under the cold water faucet of the sink, turn on the water and let it run through the rice while you are busy about something else.

Rubber gloves should be two or three sizes larger than the hands on which they are worn, to facilitate their quick removal when necessary.

The small potatoes that usually remain in the bottom of the basket, or bin, should be washed and boiled whole, then peeled and used for salads, creamed potatoes, etc.

If your white gowns are scorched by the strange laundresses to whom they are consigned during the summer vacation, squeeze the juice of a lemon on the spot, sprinkle well with salt and place in the sun for several hours; or cover the spot with corn starch and expose to the rays of the sun, having covered all of the material except the spot so covered, if the goods are tinted.

Sateens either dark or light, should be washed in a lukewarm suds made of white soap and soft water, with a cupful of salt added to the water for each garment washed. Rinse in lukewarm water and salt, stiffen with gum arabic, or rice water, and wrap in a large sheet, never hanging it out of doors. While quite damp, iron on the wrong side and the goods will look exactly like new.

When you are putting up your jellies and fruits this summer, have one shelf for the sick-poor; if you are so fortunate as to have none of these in your neighborhood, notify some of the charitable societies in the city nearest you, and they will gladly call for it and use it where it will help some unfortunate person. One cup, glass, or can, of each kind prepared in the season, will fill a shelf that will supply many a "sick call," and you will never feel the loss.

If plaster of Paris is mixed with vinegar, it will harden very slowly and can be pushed into cracks in the wall, or floor and smoothed off with a knife. In about twenty minutes it will be so hard that it can be painted, or papered over.

If a screw will not turn, place a red hot iron against its head for a few minutes and use a screw driver while the screw is still hot.

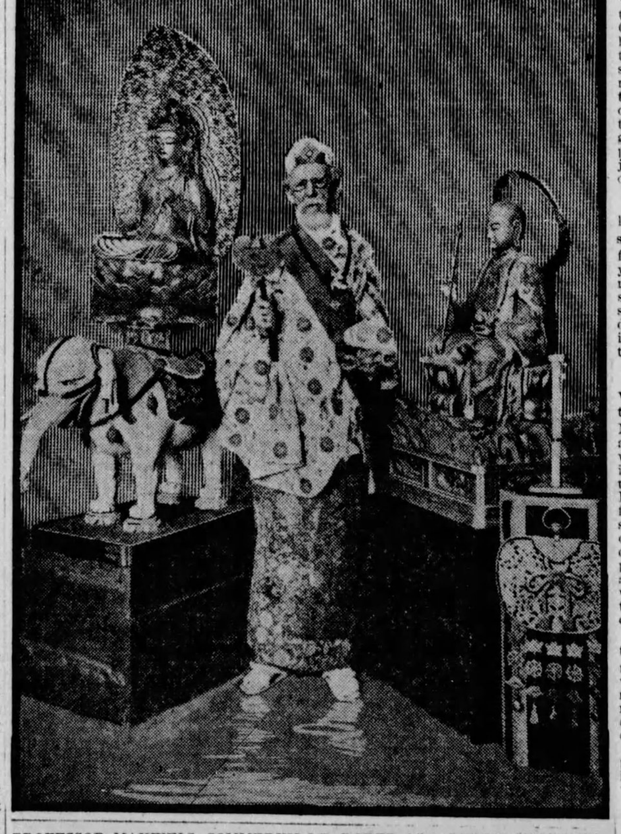
Sprigs of wintergreen or tansy laid on shelves where the little red ants congregate, will, it is said, drive them away, and branches of wormwood will do the same for the black ants. By drawing a heavy chalk line around a sugar barrel these pests can be kept out of it.

If you make your friends a visit this summer, keep out of their way once in a while, to allow them a little rest and the good wife an opportunity of mending her children's clothing, or of thinking up the bill of fare for the next day, without the embarrassment of your presence.

"I did not mind the extra work for my guests," wailed a wife, "but I could not have a chance to correct the children, or kiss my husband good-bye, but some one was standing around watching me. If I could have been sure of two minutes' solitude during the day, I should have enjoyed their visit much more."

AMERICA'S BUDDHIST TEMPLE

To Professor Maxwell Sommervil'e—eminent archeologist, learned traveler, tireless collector of rare gems—who died last May, this country owes the only complete Buddhist temple in the United States, the finest collection of engraved gems in the world, and a collection of emblems of superstition without superior anywhere. Professor Sommerville spent an enormous fortune in making this collection, an outlay of at least $500,000 be-



PROFESSOR MAXWELL SOMMERVILLE, ROBED AS A BUDDHIST PRIEST.

days. Not a single article necessary to support this illusion is missing. Buddhas of various sizes smile benevolently and eternally at the visitor to the temple; lotus plants, symbolical of the life that springs from a lowly beginning to a splendid flowering, give color to the scene around the altar; gods little and big and of various stations in the hierarchy of Japanese deities, rest on their pedestals within the rail and smile or threaten according to their mission.

At the outer gateway of the temple are seen two life-size figures of semi-mendicant fruit sellers, constructed with wonderful fidelity to nature for which Japanese artists are noted. In the inner gates two gigantic statues stand, with great muscular arms uplifted in an attitude suggestive of vengeance should any visitor misbehave. These are the Gods of Silence found at the entrance to Buddhist temples. Their threatening attitude is to command all intending worshipers to leave levity behind when they cross the sacred portals. Within the gates is a cistern and towel rack, where the worshipers pause to cleanse their feet and hands and rinse out the mouth, while behind this is the temple proper.

D. G. R.

DO ALL THE GOOD YOU CAN IN ALL THE WAYS YOU CAN TO ALL THE PEOPLE YOU CAN OBJECT—IMPROVEMENT. MENTAL, MORAL AND SOCIAL

Two girls—one from Missouri and one from Kansas—come this morning saying that they have "read The Blade and especially the M. G. R., for a long time," and wish to become members of this department. One of them asks if she must give her true name and address if she is accepted; both say that they do not know how to properly address a letter to the M. G. R.; both write with a lead pencil, and one asks for the "correct address of Miss Prudence."

If these girls have read the M. G. R. "for a long time," is it not a little strange that they should not know these things? Ought they not to know—because it has been told so many times in our column—that they must write with ink, on one side only of their paper; that their true name and address must be given each time in addition to the "pen name" they choose? That they are expected to make their letters as correct as possible in regard to spelling, writing and general appearance, and that they must be on subjects of general interest to the readers of the M. G. R.?

Have they—and several others who have written to us of late—ever read the statement that the M. G. R. was designed for the mental and moral good of the young people who read The Blade, and not as a medium for expressing foolish sentiment, or for indulging in rough or slangy expressions? If they do not understand this, then must their long reading of The Blade have been of very little help.

It seems necessary, every once in a while, for Miss Prudence to explain things; not for the older members of the M. G. R., as they know, and do right in all respects, but for the benefit of some who seem to have an entirely mistaken idea of the meaning and requirements of the Merry-Go-Rounds department of The Blade. Very often letters are received filled with mawkish sentimentality, poor spelling, and showing an utter disregard of all care in their preparation, being carelessly written on mussed and soiled paper, folded in fantastic shapes, and altogether indicating the thought of the writers to be that we are ready, and glad, to accept anything we can get for this column.

This is a mistake, and it must be distinctly understood that unless would-be members of the M. G. R. wish to join us with the intention of living up to our rules—as given above—and to follow the mottoes that appear at the head of the column each week, they will not be accepted.

While we have given addresses for private correspondence to members, it is only done when the Chaperone is convinced that this privilege will not be abused, and never to any one who may seem to join only to obtain these addresses.

A lack of educational advantages is never a bar to membership if the correspondent really wishes to improve by means of correspondence, and gives evidence of that fact, by benefiting by the letters published. The Chaperone is always willing, and glad, to assist in any possible manner those who wish to be assisted, but she has no desire to admit to membership with her Blade girls and boys any who write simply for the sake of seeing their effusions in print.

And here is the conclusion of the whole matter, in these rules (which will be strictly enforced), viz.: Some member of the family of the would-be member of the M. G. R. must be a subscriber to The Weekly Blade. Letters must be written with ink, on one side only of the paper; care must be taken to have the spelling, punctuation and general appearance of the letter as nearly correct and neat as possible. This may be done by observing these particulars in the letters published. Members are expected to remember, and do daily, the things set forth in the mottoes printed at the head of the M. G. R. column, never losing an opportunity of helping others in some way, whenever the opportunity offers.

No person under sixteen years of age is eligible to membership and all members must write, at least, once a year, a letter that will contain something of general interest to all, and be ready to "help out" in any plans that may be made for the general good of the members at large. All communications for this column should be addressed to Toledo Blade, M. G. R. Department, Toledo, Ohio. No questions of difference in religious views will be discussed, and no unpleasant personal references allowed.

And now to take the taste of this talk out of our mouths, let us listen to what some of our new members are saying:

"Maude," of New York, wishes to shake hands with "Vera" and all other strangers and bid them welcome. She asks if Miss Prudence thinks the M. G. R's ought to wear their badges "everywhere we go and all the time." To be sure we ought, and in that way we may sometime be rewarded by meeting one of our fellow M. G. R's.

"An Iowa School Girl" thinks that "An Old Maid" has "very reasonable ideas" of marriage and wishes the M. G. R. "Chief" could inspect that shirt pattern recently mentioned in one of our letters.

"Mountain Girl," Penn.: "Brown Eyes," I always imagined you were a girl. I once had a similar experience to yours, with bees, but will not take time to tell it here. "Illinois," I can fully sympathize with you in your great loss as I had the same experience not long ago. I would suggest that those of the M. G. R. who attend the fair at St. Louis, should share their good fortune by writing to us of some of the interesting things they see.

"A West Virgipia Boy," will find an answer to his question in this column, and we shall be glad to have him come again soon.

"White Rose," Nebraska, simply asks if she may be admitted to the M. G. R., and is assured that she will be welcome.

"Zack" and Mrs. "Stubbs" have taken a vacation this summer and are visiting the wonderful country west of the Mississippi river,—"seeing things and taking kodak views of them." We shall hope to hear from them when they return to their "seven acres," their "chickens" and the "Jersey cow" in Illinois.

So many inquiries have been received asking when the second chapter of the Serial is to be given, that Miss Prudence will refer the matter to "A Westerner," hoping to hear from her soon.

Banner Puzzlers

FOR JUNE.

New York .....Metta
Solutions.....W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in London in 1748, and graduated at Oxford in 1766, being admitted to the bar in 1772. He never practiced his profession, however, as he had a strong distaste for it, which is paraded in much of his writing. Turning from the practice of law to its theory, he became the greatest critic of legislation and government in his day. His first work was published in 1776, and up to the time of his death he continued to write. By the death of his father, in 1792, he succeeded to property in London and Essex, yielding from $2,500 to $3,000 a year, on which he lived in frugal elegance, employing young men to act as his secretaries. He made utility the test of virtue, and held that laws should promote the greatest happiness to the greatest number. Macauley says that: "He found jurisprudence a gibberish and left it a science." He died in 1832.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A train starting on a trip, ran one hour, broke down, and lay by for an hour. Then it continued its trip at 3-5 of its first speed, and arrived at its destination 3 hours late. Had the train run 50 miles the first hour, it would have arrived 1 hour and 20 minutes earlier. What distance did it run?

H. T. P.

3.—SOME NOTED WOMEN.

1.—Aunt Zibeleq Hee.
2.—Sarah T. Night, Woman.
3.—George Allen Thinfine.
4.—Trolly Mask.
5.—Oat Can Shop.

4.—A MYSTIC SQUARE.

A R N E D
E S A V E
Y Y A P D
N N N E I
N E P A S

Commencing with the central letter A, read in a certain direction and find a thrifty proverb.

5.—QUERY.

Who wrote the bill introducing our present system of coinage?

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote: "Duty and today are ours; results and futurity belong to God."

Sent by Hawkeye, with exception of Arithmetical Problem.

Answers to Puzzles of June 30.

1.—Millard Fillmore.
2.—The elder received $546.15, the younger, $453.85.
3.—Words forming half-square: Idaho, dale, ale, he, O.
4.—Words forming steps: Afar, area, ease, seed, edit, itch, chin, into, toga, gang.
5.—Flamens were priests in ancient Rome, devoted each to some special deity. There were fifteen in all. The chief of these were the Flamens of Jupiter, Mars and Quirinus, who were always patricians; the remaining twelve were chosen from the plebeians. The Flamen of Jupiter was a privileged person; he was not required to take an oath, was attended by a lictor, his house was an asylum, and he had a seat in the Senate. But all this was attended by numerous superstitious restrictions. He might not have a knot on any part of his attire, nor touch flour, or leaven, or leavened bread; he might not touch or name a dog, or mount a horse, or be a night out of the city. His wife, called Flaminica, was subject to similar restructions, and when she died, the Flamen was obliged to resign. The majority of Roman writers attribute the institution of Flamens to Numa.
6.—Pamela Savage wrote:

"Within each soul, the God above,
Sets the rich jewel, human love;
The fairest gem that graces youth,
Is Love's companion, fearless Truth."

Chat.

There was a fine class in the 'Cademy this morning. It included W. P. E., Helen, Mich. Mac., Milton, Pauline, Timothy and J. G. Teter.

Timothy, in answering a recent "Who Was He?" says: "It was David Wilmot, of Towanda, Pa., and I have seen the house in Towanda, where he once lived."

Pauline, what a good "guesser" you are!

Milton, thank you for the new work.

Mich. Mac, the letter has been forwarded as you requested. I am sorry for the ill health that keeps you from the 'Cademy.

Two of the boys in the mathematical class made the mistake of sending the diameter instead of the radius of a circle in a recent problem. As their work was practically correct, they were credited just the same.

Timothy, the Schoolmistress thanks you very much for the new work, and also for your pleasant personal letter and your kind wishes for her and the 'Cademy.

Metta takes the Banner for New Work during June, and W. P. E. for solutions.

Helen stood second for solutions, and W. C. Mollett for new work

ISN'T HE STINGY!

TOYLAND.

O put me to bed, mother, early tonight
And to sleep I'll go in a minute,
To dream of Toyland, so sunny and bright
And the strange funny things that are in it.

A giant I'll wander o'er hilly fields queer,
Amongst hundreds of curly wee trees;
To pet pink-eyed sheep, and spotted sky deer
That come when I call, for they know I won't tease.

There'll be litite green dogs, red horses and pigs,
Blue cows, donkeys, camels and chickens,
Tiny barns and wagons and pin-axled rigs
And engines that puff like the dickens.

I'll peep into houses and see the dolls play
And hear some talk, and some sing,
And watch them bake cookies as you did today;
Only they won't muss anything.

And around my big shoes a dozen small men,
With fresh paint all over their faces,
Will jump and play and fall now and then,
And laughing run back to their places.

So put me to bed, mother, early tonight,
And to sleep I'll go in a minute;
To be in Toyland, so sunny and bright
With the strange, funny things that are in it.

—From The Grown Baby Book. Copyright, F. Strange Kolle.

The Biography of Max

On a gloomy drizzly day in the fall about ten years ago, a pathetic little figure of a dog frisked along uninvitedly by the side of two girls on their way from school. Mary, as we shall call one of the girls, happened at that time to be puzzled over a mathematical problem, and stopped at her friend's house to talk the matter over.

The dog was not invited to enter, because—well—Helen did not like dogs, and believed that they should not be given house room. But, nothing daunted, the little stranger waited upon the sidewalk and greeted Mary on her departure. Evidently he thought that so young a lady ought not to be alone and unprotected on the street. Mary hardly knew whether to feel honored or not, for the long, curly hair was matted and bedrizzled, and she did not anticipate the little figure a worthy parlor ornament; but on she went, and on he went, portraying his first characteristic of faithfulness.

A bath administered on the following day, made a wonderful transformation, and fine, soft, silky locks gave the little fellow a much more pleasing appearance. When he saw something to eat, and straightway sat up on his hind legs and begged for a sample, all hearts were won, and it was decided that the dog should have a name. Max, short for Maximilian, was finally chosen.

"Now Max, speak!" A little twist of the head was the only response. "Maybe he doesn't like Frankfurts," suggested some one. A piece of home-made cocoanut cake was then produced. Max smelled it, nodded approvingly, sat up, and a hearty "Bow-wow" were the first words he uttered to our knowledge.

Max could now speak and beg, and it was evident he would prove a most apt pupil. His master soon became most interested in his accomplishments, and he quickly learned to dance, so that no one need be without a partner. He could galop and polka after a fashion, but he excelled in the waltz.

When all were seated comfortably one morning, a draught was felt from the door, and the idea struck Max's master that he might make his dog useful as well as ornamental.

"Max, shut the door" A questioning glance from the canine.

"Max, shut the door." But it was not until his master put himself on Max's level, and, placing his hands in the position of paws, slammed them against the door, did Max understand these three words in his vocabulary.

His master, being a musician himself, conceived the idea of teaching Max to play.

Such a cunning little picture did Max present, on the piano stool, as he sat bolt upright with his front paws in the air, and his little back most Delsarte. He would strike the chords, rst with one paw, and then the other, until he won a name for himself in technique, and if the chords were discords, no one mentioned the fact.

When he heard his master sing, he saw no reason why he should not aspire to vocal music also, and one day he broke forth into song. He was not satisfied to play and sing until he could do both together. He has received letters from musical friends, and more than once been invited to play at "musicales."

Max possessed an abundance of pride. His great joy was to run out on the street for a "constitutional," but if a teasing friend dressed him in a cap or gingham apron, he could not be persuaded to appear in public, and suffered all the pangs of human mortification.

Another attractive and intelligent trait was his almost daily visit to the house of some friend—some six squares distance.

One day the electric bell rang, and this friend hastened to the door. No person was in view, but on the steps stood Max. She declares to this day that Max rang the bell, but whether he pushed the button or not he alone knows. If he could not get in at this house, his disappointment would be great, and he would appeal to any passer-by in his dog fashion, first by jumping up, and then running to the step.

Max knew the names of his family, and when told to go wake Grace or Mary he would hasten to the third story, by the side of the culprit, pull the covers down, and tell as well as would a clock the late hour of the day.

A most exciting event in Max's life is still left untold. One day in November of last year, Max's mistress was returning from a walk. He greeted her on the pavement with his usual cordiality, and together they played for some minutes. A boy, who happened to be passing by at the time, started to jump just at this time, and, unfortunately, Max tried to make the boy share his joy. In jumping about, he chanced to catch his claw in a rent in the boy's trousers. The little fellow, apparently afraid of dogs, was greatly frightened.

The next morning, we were awakened early by a call from the boy's father, who demanded the life of the dog, who, as he said, had "bitten" his boy. We showed him Max's amiable and harmless disposition, and, as the father and son sat there, Max first cuddled his head against the boy, and then sat up, as if pleading for mercy.

The boy's parents, however, remained firm in their threat to have Max killed, and excitement waxed high. A policeman, who was sent by the boy's mother to lay hold of the dog, melted at sight of him and his cunning little ways, and disappeared from his beat. A summons to appear at the magistrate's office the next morning found us there early, ready to do anything to save Max's life. A learned doctor and several lawyers felt themselves honored to plead Max's cause. To make a long story short, they saved his life, and he is still in the land of the living; and though he has hosts of friends, he will be glad to know any more who are interested in the story of his life.

—Mrs. E. J. H. Goodfellow in Youth.

DEMOCRATS AT ST. LOUIS

Proceedings of First Day in Their National Convention.

St. Louis, July 6.—Exactly at noon Chairman J. K. Jones, of the national committee, called the convention to order. His appearance on the platform and the sound of his gavel brought forth a cheer from the floor and galleries.

Again Chairman Jones demanded that the convention be in order and at once directed the secretary to read the call for the convention.

Applause followed the reading of the call. After quiet was restored, Chairman Jones announced that the convention would be opened by prayer by Rev. John F. Cannon, pastor of the Grand Avenue Baptist church of St. Louis.

Enthusiastic cheering greeted the chairman's announcement that he was directed by the national committee appoint John S. Williams, temporary chairman; C. A. Walsh, temporary secretary, and John I. Martin, temporary sergeant-at-arms.

The chairman appointed Col. J. M. Guffey, of Pennsylvania, and M. F. Tarpey, of California, to escort Mr. Williams to the chair. As the platform was enclosed by a railing it was necessary for the committee and Mr. Williams to climb over the railing. The committee lifted Mr. Williams safely over and the entire convention burst into cheers as he ascended the platform.

"I have the honor to introduce to you John S. Williams, as temporary chairman," said Chairman Jones, and again the convention cheered.

Mr. Williams was attired in a light gray suit and a white waistcoat. He delivered his address calmly and without gestures. Several cries of "Louder, louder" interrupted Mr. Williams as he began, his clear but not powerful voice at first failing to reach all parts of the hall.

As Mr. Williams proceeded his voice increased in volume, and the delegates listened attentively.

A great part of Mr. Williams' speech was delivered under great difficulties for the speaker and those of his hearers who were supposed to be the most directly interested in his remarks. The aisles leading past the delegates were packed by dense throngs, who kept up a constant hum of conversation that smothered Mr. Williams' voice.

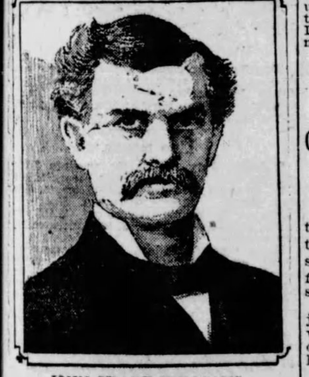
Roll call was begun for the naming of committees and it was seen the convention would adjourn at about 2:30.

KEYNOTE SPEECH.

Of John Sharp Williams at the St. Louis Convention.

St. Louis, July 6.—John Sharp Williams, temporary chairman of the convention, opened his keynote speech with reference to the appropriateness of the place and time for holding a Democratic convention. "The place is St. Louis, the chief city of the most populous state carved out of the territory acquired by the father of Democracy. The time is the centennial of the acquisition of that territory." After reference to further expansion of the country through the guidance of the Democratic party, Chairman Williams criticized, with satirical references, the speech of Elihu Root and the Chicago convention.

"But, to go into the authoritative utterance of the Republican party in convention assembled. The platform, like the temporary chairman's speech, deals chiefly in the boast that the Republican party is responsible for everything good which has happened. It also deals much in ancient history. It did well to go back fifty years ago. The present Republican party needs a running start of fully fifty years to enable the imagination of the American people to jump over its present obstructiveness and its evasion of live issues which lie in its pathway to succeed in this year of 1904. The platform, in speaking of the access of the Republican party to power after Mr. Cleveland's second administration had expired, uses this language: "We then found the country, after four years of Democratic rule, in evil plight, oppressed with misfortunes and doubtful of the future. Public credit had been lowered, revenues were declining, the



JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS, Of Mississippi.

debt was growing, the administration's attitude toward Spain was feeble and mortifying, its standard of values was threatened and uncertain. Labor was unemployed. Business was sunk in the depression which succeeded the panic of 1893. Hope was faint and confidence was gone."

Suppose I paraphrase that utterance by saying that "when Mr. Cleveland succeeded to the presidency in March, 1893, after four years of Republican administration under Mr. Harrison, the Democratic party found the country, after a long period of public misrule and extravagance, in evil plight, oppressed with misfortune and doubtful of the future. Public credit had been lowered, the revenues were declining." The outgoing administration was preparing and had prepared to issue bonds. A government deficit was confessed. The panic which had devastated the world was relentlessly approaching our shores, as was also a tornado of extravagance, public and private, and of reckless speculation had been already followed by depression. Corn was burned for fuel in Kansas and elsewhere in the west in 1890, and after. Cotton was at or below the price of production. The acute reaction which we call panic was inevitably approaching, even before Mr. Cleveland was elected. "Business was sunk in the depression," which preceded the panic of 1893. "Labor was unemployed," or poorly remunerated in factory or field, especially in the latter. Indeed, business depression, especially in agriculture and the lack of adequate remuneration for labor, taken together with the high prices of manufactures under the McKinley act (high prices especially accentuated to public realization by the contrasting starvation prices of agricultural products which had begun to prevail in 1890 and had continued more or less persistently since), these constituted the chief industrial reasons in the public mind for turning Mr. Harrison and the Republicans out and putting Mr. Cleveland and the Democrats in.

"Then the platform adds these words: 'We fought a quick, victorious war with Spain.' Bad history again. America fought it. It would be invidious to state the politics of heroes, but it seems to me that I have heard that Dewey was a Democrat, that Schley was a Democrat, that Miles was a Democrat, and it seems to me, too, that I have heard that a Republican administration snubbed the first, tried to disgrace the second and insulted the third. It seems, too, that I have heard from men on the fighting line that Joe Wheeler was as much in evidence at Santiago as the President himself. It seems to me that I have heard that Hobson, who did a futile but brave act, was a Democrat. It seems to me that I have heard that young Bagley, of North Carolina, the first officer of the line upon the altar of a common country, was a Democrat.

"Let us see what the Republicans have to say for themselves in connection with the great trust question. This is the language of the platform: 'Laws enacted by the Republican party and which the Democratic party had failed to enforce have been fearlessly enforced.' Here are the statements, first, that the Republicans, instead of both parties, enacted the law, which is not true; second, that the Democratic party had done nothing; and, third, that the Republican party has enforced the law, which is only partially true. Now the fact is that although the Democrats only had a four years' opportunity, and although the trust evil was neither very acute nor very prevalent at that time, Attorney General Harmon under Cleveland's administration found the suit of the government against the Trans-Missouri freight association lost, took it up, revived it, and won it. He then instituted suit against the Joint Traffic association and also against the Eddystone Pipe company. These two cases were decided for the government after Mr. Cleveland went out, it is true, but on the lines laid down by his attorney general, and the principle established in the case of the government against the Trans-Missouri Freight association."

Mr. Williams continued his attack on the Republican platform and went back into history to recount the achievements of the Democratic party.

Continuing, he said:

"The Republicn platform, to sum it all up, obeys the precept to 'stand pat' in every respect except one, and that is a respect in which well enough might very well have been left alone. That is the plank in which this language is used: 'We favor such congressional action as shall determine whether, by special discrimination, the elective franchise in any state has been unconstitutionally limited,' followed by the promise made, in that event, to reduce southern representation in the house of representatives and in the electoral college."

Then followed further discussion of the negro suffrage question, with this declaration and prophecy:

"One thing the country can rely upon, the Democracy will nominate for President a man trained in the ways of the constitution, who will not usurp legislative or judicial functions; who will not recklessly violate international usages, even with the weakest nations, no matter how tempting the profit to be reaped by it; will not keep people guessing what he will do or say next; will nominate him upon a platform ignoring dead issues and dealing with every present live issue in terms certain and unmistakable, favoring economy in administration, a wise and businesslike revision and reduction of the tariff by the friends of the masses and of the common weal, and not by tariff beneficiaries and their special representatives alone; a reduction which shall aim at equality of burdens and equality of opportunities, and whose ultimate object shall be to raise a revenue by taxation to support the federal government in virility but in simplicity—an object to be reached in a businesslike, conservative and common-sense way, with due regard to existing conditions, and by steps constituting in themselves an object lesson for their own justification and for the justification of further reform. It will not falter when it comes to declaring for a reduction of tariff taxation on trust-produced articles to the point where foreign competition may enter the American market, when combines, seeking monopolcy, raise their prices to the American consumer to the point of extortion, nor will it falter in declaring for reduction where American concerns habitually charge American consumers higher prices than those charged foreigners for identical articles.

"It will come out flatfooted for amicable rather than retaliatory trade relations with the other nations of the world, and especially for generous reciprocity with Canada. It will denounce the heedless and reckless utterances of the candidate of the Republican party for president, in his letter to ex-Secretary Root, upon the second anniversary of Cuban independence. It will announce in no mistakable way that we have no duty of any sort to 'intervene in' the internal affairs of other countries 'because they do not conduct themselves,' or 'because they do not know how to act with decency in industrial and political matters,' or because they 'do not keep order,' or because they 'do not pay their obligations.' We will announce unmistakably to the world and to the nations of Europe that we will not make of the army and navy of the United States a constabulary for the collection of their debts from the governments or peoples of South and Central America. Where there is brutal wrongdoing or impotency, which results in a general loosening of the ties of civilized society, the American people will regret it and will extend every aid in the way of enlightenment and example to the end of thus 'lying in darkness,' but they decline to administer the affairs of such peoples, or to take upon the United States treasury the burden of their internal reformation. A Democratic administration will find in our treatment of Cuba an example of American courage, justice and magnanimity, an example to be imitated as soon as it can be wisely and safely done in the Philippines, ultimately leaving them and giving them the promise now to thus leave them free and independent to work out their own destiny in accordance with their own race traits, tendencies and capabilities.

"Above all, and in conclusion, a good Democratic administration will ponder and practice the simple precepts of Jefferson's first inaugural address. It is the political 'sermon on the Mount' for Republicans. Gentlemen, it is in the power of no man or party to assure sucess. It is in the power of the humblest to deserve it. God grant that we may have it. Let us by the character of our platform and the character of our candidate deserve it. Let us erect a standard to which all good men may repair."

THE SECOND DAY

Of the Democratic National Convention in St. Louis.

St. Louis, July 7.—The Democratic national convention reconvened today, entering upon the second day's session. The stirring scenes of yesterday had the effect of heightening interest in the assemblage of the Democratic hosts.

The credentials committee did not adjourn until after 4 o'clock this morning, while a sub-committee of the committee on resolutions labored until the midnight hours.

An interesting feature of the proceedings before the committee on credentials was the appearance at 3 a. m. of William J. Bryan, after the Illinois contest had been disposed of. He asked for a reconsideration of these cases that he might make a minority report. The committee ruled that no reconsideration was necessary, and Mr. Bryan was told to make his minority report.

He asked those members who would sign it to stand up, and the delegates from Oklahoma, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Rhode Island arose. This action foreshadowed that Mr. Bryan would make a fight on the floor of the convention. The committee sustained the action of the national committee in all of the contested cases save that from the Twenty-first Illinois district.

St. Louis, July 7.—With the promise of a contest of giant orators over the adoption of the report of the committee on credentials, the convention hall filled early for the afternoon session. Long before the delegates began to arrive the galleries filled. The band gave a concert which was appreciatively applauded, and every number was encored. Women again predominated among the spectators. The convention officials have managed to organize for more effective work and are maintaining excellent order. Crowding of the platform and visiting between the state delegations has been prohibited.

Delegates came in slowly and took their places without causing demonstration of any character. The band held the undivided attention of the gathering. The attendance was larger than at either of the previous sessions held.

The demonstration lasted eight minutes with little sign of subsidence.

The Parker banner was carried to the platform. South Carolina's banner was carried up to join the banner of Georgia. Arkansas went up.

Parker banners unfurled, causing wildest possible scene, entire convention apparently joining in roar. The Parker banner was lifted by Georgia.

When the convention adjourns today it will be until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning when the committee on platform will be ready to report.

Demonstration now on for 11 minutes and shows little sign of diminution. Significance of demonstration seems lost, as whole convention now in uproar. Georgia's banner is now going up main aisle, surrounded by a frantic, cheering crowd.

At 2:14 p. m. Bryan entered the hall and was cheered heartily. The cheering began in the galleries in the center of the hall, and spread to the platform. Some of the delegates also joined in the cheering.

Champ Clark began his speech as permanent chairman.

TRAIN COLLISION.

New York, July 11.—Sixteen persons were killed and about sixty injured in a collision which occurred at Midvale, N. J., just before noon yesterday, when a regular passenger train on the Greenwood Lake branch of the Erie railroad ran into an excursion train that had stopped to take water. All the dead and injured lived in Hoboken, Jersey City and New York.

THE PLATFORM FIGHT.

Took Sixteen Hours in the Committee to Prepare the Document.

St. Louis, July 8.—After a continuous session of sixteen hours, the committee on resolutions perfected the platform and adjourned just before noon, instructing its sub-committee to arrange the draft for submission to the general committee at six o'clock this evening for report to the convention two hours later.

The platform is a compromise, agreeable to all of the interests involved, and was adopted unanimously by the committee. It may be said in general to have been a concession to the Bryan wing of the party without in any way stultifying the declarations of the conservatives. The absence of any pronouncement upon the financial question is most significant, and discloses the utter impossibility of finding any declaration upon this subject acceptable to all.

The tired-out committee on resolutions had spent the entire night on the platform and at 8:30 considered the last resolution of the draft submitted by the subcommittee. But this did not mean that the platform was finished and ready for the convention. The struggle continued and at 10 o'clock it was clear that an agreement on the document as a whole could not be reached immediately.

During the watches of the long night in the committee room there were many dramatic scenes, not the least striking of which was the verbal encounter between Senator Hill and Mr. Bryan. It occurred while Mr. Bryan was engaged in making one of his many attacks upon the gold standard plank as framed by the subcommittee. He was wrought up to high tension, when, approaching the New York leader and shaking his finger dangerously near the the nose of that gentleman, he exclaimed:

"You ought to have a gold platform to go with the gold candidate you are forcing upon the country."

Mr. Hill replied that he knew nothing as to Mr. Parker's monetary views.

"Do you mean to say," demanded the Nebraskan, "that you don't know Judge Parker's financial views?"

"I mean just that," responded Mr. Hill.

"You have no knowledge on that subject?"

"None."

"Have you never asked him?"

"I have not. I have never sought to secure an expression of his views, and he has never sought to convey them to me. I only know that he is a Democrat and a high-minded and patriotic man, and I believe that he can be trusted implicitly on this as upon other matters of public policy."

Mr. Bryan then demanded to know when the gold plank had been decided upon and why it had not been incorporated in the New York platform. Mr. Hill replied that the matter had first been discussed at the meeting of the delegations about ten days ago, and that the declaration was the result of insistence by other members of the delegation than himself.

It was at 4:40 o'clock this morning when the committee on resolutions voted the gold standard plank out of the Democratic platform by a vote of 35 to 15. This was the third victory for Wm. J. Bryan during the all night session of the committee. He had made two successful efforts early in the evening and secured modifications of the tariff plank on two separate votes. An effort was made to secure a recess after the vote on the gold plank, but it was voted down and the committee continued with its work on features of the platform.

The contest was one of the most interesting features of the convention. The main fight was up on a proposed income tax plank providing for an amendement to the constitution to meet the adverse decision of the supreme court upon the Wilson law. It was upon this amendment and the gold plank, the two propositions having been brought in conjunction, that Mr. Bryan made his strong fight. Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, first offered the income tax amendment, and it was immediately antagonized by former Senator Hill, who stated that with such a plank in the platform, New York could not be carried for the nominee. He urged the adoption of a platform which would enable the Democrats to win in doubtful states and elect their candidates. Mr. Williams withdrew the amendment, saying that he, with many other Democrats, were seeking harmony and an adjustment of all differences with a view of succeeding on a Democratic platform. Mr. Bryan then offered an income tax amendment and made a speech in favor of it. He asserted that, while votes might be lost among the very rich, the Democratic party ought to consider the great mass of the people, who bear the burdens of taxation and the expenses of the government.

Senator Daniel replied to Bryan and was very vigorous in his denunciation of the course the Nebraska man was pursuing. He said that he wanted to win, and desired a platform which would bring back to the Democratic party the voters who had left it when pursuing a course which Mr. Bryan had shaped and advocated. He was tired of being forever in the minority and insisted that it would be absurd for Democrats, facing victory, to take any action which would mean defeat. To lose New York meant defeat.

Senator Bailey and Senator Tillman, while believing in an income tax, said that in view of the statement of the New York member of the committee it would be unwise to insist upon the income tax plank. Senator Bailey then asked unanimous consent to have both the income tax amendment and the gold standard plank dropped, but to this Mr. Hill objected, and there was a prolonged discussion, Mr. Hill taking a leading part in it.

Mr. Hill began by saying that he was in this campaign not from personal motives, but because of his loyalty and enthusiasm for the Democratic party. He hoped the committee would cease its discussion and agree upon a platform in harmony with the views of the party generally. He was opposed to the insertion of an income tax plank because he saw no necessity for making this new issue.

"I believe," he said, "it will hurt us, it will weaken our platform, but if the members of this committee think otherwise it should go in, but the question of the gold standard is of far more importance."

Mr. Hill urged that if the gold plank was omitted the party would be placed in a false position. If the party was in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, that was another thing. But he said, through no fault of the party, conditions had changed, and it had been proven that the gold standard was the solution of the question. Although the Republican platform declared in favor of gold, he pointed out that the Democrats in their platform could show that the Republicans were not responsible for the change in conditions which made the gold standard desirable but the Almighty himself. Speaking directly to the Southern members of the committee Mr. Hill recalled the time of reconstruction and said he had always worked for Democratic principles along Democratic lines, that he had been the friend of the South in that trying period, and since that time.

The Panama canal plank brought out a severe criticism from Senator Pettigrew. He said that the canal could not be built in ten years, and when completed, it would be valueless for sailing vessels would never go through it, and steam vessels could not utilize it, because of the great consumption of coal. The plank was modified so as to promise to do what could be done when the Democrats get control of the government.

The committee then took up the trust plank. This was the subject of considerable discussion, Senator Bailey being among the more important speakers in defense of the sub-committee's report. Mr. Bryan offered an amendment to this plank, declarng in specific terms for the prosecution of the trusts and reciting the manner in which it should be done. This was voted in by 23 to 20. The majority of votes came from Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, the territories, Porto Rico and Hawaii, while the negative votes were from the east and south.

Severe comments were made by a number of representatives from these states to the effect that radical amendments were being put into the platform by men from Republican states, and territories which could not contribute a single electoral vote to the Democratic candidate.

Mr. Pettigrew offered an amendment providing for the government ownership of railroads and telegraphs.

"Oh, that's silly," remarked Mr. Hill, "I don't mean that to be offensive," he added.

"Oh, I'll not take offense at anything the gentleman says," retorted Pettigrew, "especially if it were a matter of opinion."

Pettigrew's amendment was voted down and he remarked:

"The gentleman from New York called that amendment 'silly,' but he put a plank in the New York platform two years ago not only for the government ownership of the coal carrying railroads, but for the coal mines as well. And the ticket got a larger majority in New York city than was ever before given a Democratic candidate."

The discussion continued at length and until Mr. Hill presented a substitute for the trust plank, which was unanimously accepted and with applause. The compromise anti-trust plank offered by Mr. Hill and adopted, provides that whenever a trust or combination effects a monopoly in the production or distribution of any articles of trade outside the state of its origin it may be restricted by appropriate legislation from continuing to do business in such states.

The trust matter disposed of, the race question was taken up, and after a brief discussion, a plank deploring the injection of this issue into the campaign by the Chicago convention was adopted. It was introduced by Senator Daniel.

THE PLATFORM.

Parker Document as Expurgated by Bryan.

St. Louis, July 9.—The Democratic national platform, as finally expurgated by Bryan and adopted by the convention, is as follows:

The Democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, declares its devotion to the essential principles of the Democratic faith which bring us together in party communion.

Under them, local self-government, and national unity and prosperity, were alike established. They underlaid our independence, the structure of our free republic, and every Democratic extension from Louisiana to California and Texas to Oregon, which preserved faithfully in all the states the tie between taxation and representation. They yet inspire the classes of people, guarding jealously their rights and liberties and cherishing their fraternity, peace and orderly development. They remind us of our duties and responsibilities as citizens and impress upon us, particularly at this time, the necessity and the value of the reform of the administration of government from the headstrong, arbitrary and spasmodic methods which distract business by uncertainty, and pervade the public mind with dread, distrust and perturbation.

Fundamental Principles.

1. The application of these fundamental principles to the living issues of the day is the first step toward the assured peace, safety and progress of our nation. Freedom of the press, of conscience and of speech; equality before the law of all citizens; right of trial by jury; freedom of the person, defended by the writ of habeas corpus; liberty of personal contract untrammeled by sumptuary laws; supremacy of the civil over military authority; a well disciplined militia; the separation of church and state; economy in expenditures; low taxes, that labor may be lightly burdened; prompt and sacred fulfillment of public and private obligations; peace with treaties peace and friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none; absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority, the vital principle of republics—these are doctrines which Democracy has established, approved by the nation, and they should be constantly invoked and enforced.

Capital and Labor.

We favor enactment and administration of laws giving labor and capital impartially their just rights. Capital and labor ought not to be enemies. Each is necessary to the other. Each has its rights, but the rights of labor are certainly no less "vested," no less "sacred" and no less "inalienable" than the rights of capital.

Constitutional Guarantees.

Constitutional guarantees are violated whenever any citizen is denied the right to labor, acquire and enjoy property or reside where interests or inclination may determine. Any denial thereof by individuals, organizations or governments should be summarily rebuked and punished.

We deny the right of any executive to disregard or suspend any constitutional privilege or limitation. Obedience to the laws and respect for their requirements are alike the supreme duty of the citizen and the official.

The military should be used only to support and maintain the law. We unqualifiedly condemn its employment for the summary banishment of citizens without trial, or for the control of elections.

We approve the measure which passed the United States senate in 1896, but which a Republican congress has ever since refused to enact, relating to contempts in federal courts, and providing for trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt.

Waterways.

We favor liberal appropriations for the care and improvement of the waterways of our country.

When any waterway like the Mississippi river is of sufficient importance to demand special aid of the government, such aid should be extended with a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

We oppose the Republican policy of starving home development in order to feed the greed for conquest and the appetite for national "prestige" and display of strength.

Economy of Administration.

1. Large reductions can easily be made in the annual expenditures of the government without impairing the efficiency of any branch of the public service, and we shall insist upon the strictest economy and frugality compatible with vigorous and efficient civil, military and naval administration as a right of the people too clear to be denied or withheld.

2. We favor honesty in the public service, the enforcement of honesty in the public service, and to that end a thorough legislative investigation of those executive departments of the government already known to teem with corruption, as well as other departments suspected of harboring corruption, and the punishment of ascertained corruptionists without favor or regard to persons. The persistent and deliberate refusal of both the senate and house of representatives to permit such investigation to be made demonstrates that only by a change in the executive and the legislative can full publicity and complete exposure, punishment and correction be obtained.

4. The Democratic party has been and will continue to be, the consistent opponent of that class of tariff legislation by which certain interests have been permitted through congressional favor, to drive a heavy tribute from the American people. This monstrous perversion of those equal opportunities which our political institutions were established to secure has caused what may once have been infant industries to become the greatest combinations of capital that the world has ever known. These especial favorites of the government have, through trust methods, been converted into monopolies, thus bringing to an end domestic competition, which was the only alleged check upon the extravagant profits made possible by the protective system. These industrial combinations, by the financial assistance they can give, now control the policy of the Republican party. We denounce protection as a robbery of the many to enrich the few, and we favor a tariff limited to the needs of the government economically administered, and so levied as not to discriminate against any industry, class or section, to the end that the burdens of taxation shall be distributed as equally as possible.

We favor a revision and a gradual reduction of the tariff by the friends of the masses and for the common weal, and not by the friends of its abuses, its extortions and its discriminations, keeping in view the ultimate ends of "equality of burdens and equality of opportunities," and the constitutional purpose of raising a revenue by taxation, to-wit: The support of the federal government in all its integrity and virility, but in simplicity.

We condemn the action of the Republican party in congress in refusing to provide executive department from entering into contracts with convicted trusts or unlawful combinations in restraint of interstate trade. We believe that one of the best methods of procuring economy and honesty in the publi cservice is to have public officials, from the occupant of the White House down to the lowest of them, returned as nearly as may be to Jeffersonian simplicity of living.

Executive Usurpation.

2. We favor the nomination and election of a president, imbued with the principles of the constitution, who will set his face strongly against executive usurpation of legislative and judicial functions, whether that usurpation be veiled under the guise of executive construction of existing laws, or whether it take refuge in the tyrant's plea of necessity or superior wisdom.

Imperialism.

We favor the preservation, so far as we can, of an open door for the world's commerce in the Orient, without an unnecessary entanglement in Oriental and European affairs, and without arbitrary, unlimited, irresponsible and absolute government anywhere within our jurisdiction. We oppose as fervently as did George Washington himself, an indefinite, irresponsible, discretionary and vague absolutism and a policy of colonial exploitation, no matter where or by whom invoked or exercised; we believe with Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, that no government has a right to make one set of laws for those "at home" and another and a different set of laws absolute in their character, for those "in the colonies." All men under the American flag are entitled to the protection of the institutions, whose emblem the flag is; if they are inherently unfit for those institutions, then they are inherently unfit to be members of an American body politic. Wherever there may exist a people incapable of being governed under American laws in consonance with the American constitution, that people ought not to be part of the American domain.

We insist that we ought to do for the Filipinos what we have done already for the Cubans, and it is our duty to make that promise now, and upon suitable guarantees of protection to citizens of our and other countries resident there at the time of our withdrawal, set the Filipino people upon their feet, free and independent to work out their own destiny.

The endeavor of the secretary of war, by pledging the government endorsement for "promoters" in the Philippine islands to make the United States a partner in speculative legislation in the archipelago, which was only temporarily held up by the opposition of the Democratic senators, in the last session, will, if successful, lead to entanglements from which it will be difficult to escape.

Trusts and Unlawful Combinations.

We recognize that the gigantic trusts and combinations designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint products of capital and labor, and which have been fostered and promoted under Republican rule, are a menace to competition and an obstacle to permanent business prosperity. A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable.

Individual equality of opportunity and free competition are essential to a healthy and permanent commercial prosperity and any trust, combination or monopoly tending to destroy these by controlling production, restricting competition or fixing prices, should be prohibited and punished by law. We especially denounce rebates and discrimination by transportation companies as the most potent agency in promoting and strengthening these unlawful conspiracies against trade.

We demand an enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission, to the end that the traveling public and shippers of this country may have the benefit of the decision relief from the abuses to which they are subjected in the matter of transportation. We demand a strict enforcement of existing civil and criminal statutes against all such trusts, combinations and monopolies, and we demand the enactment of such further legislation as may be necessary to effectually suppress them. Any trust or unlawful combination engaged in interstate commerce which is monopolizing any branch of business or production, should not be permitted to transact business outside of the state of its origin. Where it shall be established in any court of competent jurisdiction that such monopolization exists, such prohibition should be enforced through comprehensive laws to be enacted on the subject.

Reclamation of Arid Lands and Domestic Development.

We congratulate our western citizens upon the passing of the law known as the Newlands irrigation act for the irrigation and reclamation of the arid lands of the west; a measure framed by a Democrat, passed in the senate by a non-partisan vote and passed in the house against the opposition of almost all the Republican leaders by a vote, the majority of which was Democratic.

We call attention to this great Democratic measure, broad and comprehensive as it is, working automatically throughout all time without further action of congress, until the reclamation is accomplished, reserving the lands reclaimed for homeseekers in small tracts, and rigidly guarding against land monopoly, as an evidence of the policy of domestic development contemplated by the Democratic party, should it be placed in power.

Isthmian Canal.

The Democratic party when intrusted with power will construct the Panama canal speedily, honestly and economically, thereby giving to our people what Democrats have always contended for—a great interoceanic canal, furnishing shorter and cheaper line of transportation and broader and less trammeled trade relations with the other peoples of the world.

We pledge ourselves to insist upon the just and lawful protection of our citizens at home and abroad and to use all proper measures to secure for them, whether native born or naturalized, and without distinction of race or creed, the equal protection of laws and the enjoyment of all rights and privileges open to them under the covenants of our treaties of friendship and commerce, and, if under existing treaties the right of travel and sojourn is denied to American citizens or recognition is withheld from American passports by any countries on the ground of race or creed, we favor the beginning of negotiations with the governments of such countries to secure by treaties the removal of these unjust discriminations.

We demand that all over the world a duly authenticated passport issued by the government of the United States to an American citizen shall be proof of the fact that he is an American citizen and shall entitle him to the treatment due him as such.

We favor the election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people.

We favor the admission of the territories of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory. We also favor the immediate admission of Arizona and New Mexico as separate states and a territorial government for Alaska and Porto Rico.

We hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, as well as of the district of Alaska, should be bona fide residents at the time of their appointment of the territory or district in which their duties are to be performed.

We demand the extermination of polygamy within the jurisdiction of the United States and the complete separation of church and state in political affairs.

We denounce the ship subsidy bill recently passed by the United States senate as an iniquitous appropriation of public funds for private uses and a wasteful, illogical and useless attempt to overcome by subsidy the obstructions raised by Republican legislation to the growth and development of American commerce on the sea.

We favor the upbuilding of a merchant marine without new or additional burdens upon the people and without bounties from the public treasury.

We favor such liberal arrangements with Canada and with peoples of other countries where these can be entered into with benefit to American agriculture, manufactures, mining or commerce.

We favor the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine in its full integrity.

We favor the reduction of the army and of army expenditures to the point historically demonstrated to be safe and sufficient.

The Democracy would secure to the surviving soldiers and sailors and their dependents generous pensions, not by an arbitrary executive order, but by legislation which a grateful people stand ready to enact.

Our soldiers and sailors, who defend with their lives the constitution and the laws, have a sacred interest in their just administration. They must therefore share with us the humiliation with which we have witnessed the exaltation of court favorites, without distinguished service, over the scarred heroes of many battles, or aggrandized by executive appropriations out of the treasuries of a prostrate people in violation of the act of congress which fixed the compensation for the allowance of military officers.

The Democratic party stands committed to the principle of civil service reform and we demand their honest, just and impartial enforcement.

We denounce the Republican party for its continuous and sinister encroachments upon the spirit and operation of civil service rules, whereby it has arbitrarily dispensed with examinations for office in the interests of favorites and employed all manner of devices to overreach and set aside the principles upon which the civil service was established.

The race question has brought countless woes to this country. The calm wisdom of the American people should see to it that it brings no more.

To revive the dead and hateful race and sectional animosities in any part of our common country means confusion, distraction of business and the reopening of wounds now happily healed. North, south, east and west have but recently stepped together in line of battle from the walls of Pekin to the hills of Santiago, and, as sharers of a common glory and a common destiny, we should share fraternally the common burdens.

We therefore deprecate and condemn the bourbon-like, selfish and narrow spirit of the recent Republican convention at Chicago, which sought to kindle anew the embers of racial and sectional strife, and we appeal from it to the sober common sense and patriotic spirit of the American people.

The existing Republican administration has been spasmodic, erratic, sensational, spectacular and arbitrary. It has made itself a satire upon the congress, the courts, and upon the settled practices and usages of national and international law.

It summoned the congress into hasty and futile extra session and virtually adjourned it, leaving behind its flight from Washington uncalled calendars and unaccomplished tasks.

It made war, which is the sole power of congress, without its authority, thereby usurping one of its fundamental prerogatives.

It violated a plain statute of the United States as well as plain treaty obligations, international usages and constitutional law, and has done so under pretense of executing a great public policy which could have been more easily effected lawfully, constitutionally and with honor.

It forces strained and unnatural constructions upon statutes, usurping judicial interpretation and substituting congressional enactment decree.

It withdrew from congress their customary duties of investigation which have heretofore made the representatives of the people and the states the terror of evildoers.

It conducted a secretive investigation of its own and boasted of a few sample convicts, while it threw a broad coverlet over the bureaus which had been their chosen field of operative abuses and kept in power the superior officers under whose administration the crimes had been committed. It ordered assault upon some monopolies, but paralyzed by its first victory, it flung out the uag of truce and cried out that it would "run amuck"—leaving its future purposes beclouded by its vacillations.

Conducting the campaign upon this declaration of our principles and purposes, we invoke for our candidates the support, not only of our great and time-honored organization, but also the active assistance of all of our fellow citizens who, disregarding past differences upon questions no longer in issue, desire the perpetuation of our constitutional government as framed and established by the fathers of the republic.

PARKER NOMINATED,

After an All-Night Fight Over the Platform.

St. Louis, July 9.—Chief Judge Alton Parker of the New York state court of appeals, was nominated at about fifteen minutes to six o'clock this morning for president of the United States by the Democratic National convention. But one roll call ensued and so decisive was the result of that one that contrary states began to call for recognition and the ballot finally resulted in the unanimous vote for the New York state man. The scene was dramatic in the extreme. Darkness had witnessed the gathering of the Democratic hosts, while broad daylight, the sun paling the electric light, witnessed the close. The convention was in session from 8 o'clock last night until nearly 6 o'clock this morning. In that time eight names were presented to the convention. Nominating and seconding speeches innumerable were made, and as dawn approached, it became necessary to limit the seconding speeches to four minutes each. An exception was made in the case of William J. Bryan, who, in one of the most dramatic situations ever witnessed in a political gathering, addressed the convention, and concluded by seconding the nomination of Senator Francis M. Cockrell, "the favorite son" candidate from Missouri.

Mr. Bryan received the third great ovation accorded him during the convention. His speech was an impassioned appeal to the delegates to give the party a candidate who had voted the Democratic ticket in 1896 and 1900. He spoke on behalf of the Nebraska delegation, which he said had no candidate to present or favors to ask, but wanted a candidate whose nomination would not prove a triumph for one faction over another. He suggested Hearst, if the convention thought best, then former Gov. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, and finally created a surprise in the convention by declaring for Senator Cockrell.

One of the features of the long drawn out session had been the beautiful tribute paid to Senator Cockrell when his name was placed in nomination by Representative Champ Clark. It was a spontaneous outburst and for that reason the more complimentary to the senator. The delegates, already weary by reason of the tedious and trying session, paused in their labors and in the guise of a nomination for the presidency which the Senator's friends knew to be beyond his reach, indulged in a demonstration continuing about half an hour. Nearly every delegate and spectator in the galleries or on the floor had been provided with a flag and the scene was by far the most impressive of all the ovations given during the session. The thousands of cheering persons apparently converted Mr. Bryan to the belief that Senator Cockrell's chances of nomination were greater than other favorite son candidates. The Nebraskan gained recognition soon after the Cockrell demonstration and in a speech, directed undoubtedly in an effort to defeat Parker, made his electrifying plea for the anti-Parker forces to rally. He was given the closest attention. The great convention which the police and sergeant-at-arms were powerless to control, listened as though every word were a personal message to each person, as if a hypnotic spell had been cast over the throng. But when it was all over the Parker forces had not been shaken. The ballot for president gave Parker 658 votes, out of the 667 needed to nominate, and before the result could be announced Idaho, West Virginia, Nevada, Washington and others made changes to the Parker column.

Governor Dockery, of Missouri, moved to make the nomination unanimous, and it carried amidst increasing cheering. The result of the ballot was never announced officially, and it is not likely that it ever will be.

The convention took a recess yesterday until 8 o'clock last night for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee on resolutions. The report was received and adopted by a viva voce vote.

So far as surface indications were concerned there was no more opposition to the platform than there had been to that adopted unanimously by the Republican convention in Chicago a few weeks ago.

Nominations were immediately proceeded with. Alabama yielded to New York and Judge Parker's name was the first presented to the convention. After that Hearst, Gray, Cockrell, Wall, Williams, Olney and Miles were named in speeches which took nearly the entire night. In the end all the claims of the Parker forces were proved accurate. Parker had within a few votes of enough to nominate and these were forthcoming. The speeches which had been cheered so long and loud had neither made nor lost a vote. The Parker forces, under perfect organization, remained serene. After the nomination had been made the convention adjourned until 2 p. m. when a candidate for vice president will be chosen. After the close of the convention many of the figures prominent in the contest were surrounded by friends and heartily congratulated. Notable among these were David B. Hill, of New York, who has been in actual charge of Judge Parker's campaign. He laughed and cried alternately. In a section of the hall sat Mrs. Hall, daughter of Judge Parker. With a party of friends she remained throughout the night. She showed her happiness with tears.

Wm. Seehan, who has done the personal work for Judge Parker, and August Belmont were jubilant over the result. One of the most interesting phases of the convention was the fact that although early evening was succeeded by darkness, darkness by dawn and dawn by broad sunlight at least two-thirds of all spectators, 30 per cent. of them women, remained until the nominations were made.

Mr. Bryan left the convention hall a few minutes before the nomination was made unanimous, but not before he knew that Judge Parker was nominated. To several correspondents who were waiting for him at his hotel he said that he had nothing to add to what he had said in the convention, which was that he would support any candidate nominated on the platform he had assisted in making.

"I have not slept for hours," he said. "Good night."

PARKER'S TELEGRAM.

Backed by Millions, New York Jurist Hopes to Win.

St. Louis, July 11.—The most dramatic national convention since the civil war, that ended in confusion, consternatio and mortification, especially for the doubly discredited leader, Wm. J. Bryan, is ended, and today few of the delegates to the Democratic gathering remain in the city, and those are taking a last peep at the fair.

Davis Nominated.

When the convention adjourned at 1.31 o'clock, Sunday morning, ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, 81 years old, but worth twenty millions of dollars, had been nominated for vice president, his choice taking only a few minutes; Wm. J. Bryan had seen his gigantic work on the platform utterly nullified by a few terse words from Alton B. Parker, the presidential candidate, and he and all his silver cohorts had swallowed the gold pill, with wry faces and screams of pain to be sure, but still got it down and declared for the ticket.

This is the message that Sheehan got from Parker, that threw the convention into a turmoil and caused fighting conferences of the leaders from 8 o'clock, Saturday evening, until far into the night:

"I regard the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established, and shall act accordingly if the action of the convention of today shall be ratified by the people. As the platform is silent on the subject, my views should be made known to the convention, and if

TOGO FAILED.

Torpedo Boats Sunk by the Fire of the Russians.

St. Petersburg, July 6.—1:30 p. m.—A few nights ago Admiral Togo attempted to repeat the Japanese exploit with torpedo boats at Wei Hai Wei, during the Chino-Japenese war, by sending torpedo boat destroyers into the harbor of Port Arthur for the purpose of sinking ships at their anchorage, but the attempt ended in disastrous failure. Four torpedo boat destroyers succeeded in creeping into the harbor, which was not protected by booms, but only one escaped. Two were sunk by the shore batteries and one was crippled. The reckless bravery of the Japanese in going to almost certain destruction excites nothing but admiration here. The channel at Port Arthur is so tortuous and strewn with wrecks without that evidently it was regarded as unnecessary to use a boom. On account of the difficulty of getting into the harbor the feat is considered in naval circles to be fully as daring as that of the Japanese at Wei Hai Wei, where Japanese torpedo boats in a storm and covered with ice were jumped over the booms protecting that harbor and destroyed Chinese warships. So far as known the Japenese torpedo boat destroyers did not even succeed in launching torpedoes.

Another lot of naval reserves, numbering two thousand, will be called out shortly.

MAKE A TORPEDO ATTACK

Japanese Are Repulsed Without Loss to Either Side.

Chefoo, July 11.—A European who left Port Arthur at 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon, reports that the Japanese made a torpedo attack Sunday morning, attempting to penetrate into the harbor. They were repulsed without loss to either side.

The European further reports that on July 7 severe fighting occurred around Port Arthur. The Russians claimed to have driven the Japanese back on all sides, but admitted a loss of more than 1,000 killed. Several hundred wounded are said to have arrived at Port Arthur July 8, and it was reported that more were to come in.

STORY OF HEAVY FIGHTS

Port Arthur Paper Gives Account of Recent Operations.

Che Foo, July 11.—4 p. m.—The Port Arthur Novi Krai, of July 7, a copy of which has just reached Che Foo, contains an account of the operations around Port Arthur, from July 3 to July 5. It says:

"Heavy fighting has occurred between the first lines of defenses and the Japanese. The results are not announced. Nevertheless, little at a time, the facts are becoming known. Our side sent scouts to ascertain the position and strength of the enemy and whether they were protected by trenches. It was impossible to find out the exact strength of the Japanese, but they do not number less than 30,000 men. The Chinese credit them with 60,000. Thirty thousand men are not sufficient for operations against a fortress like this, unless they expect assistance. After three days' fighting the positions of the two armies were as follows:

"On the left flank we retained the position we originally occupied. The forcing of our right flank back, previous to this was rectified and now we have both Greene and Semaphore hills in our hands. In front of these hills we were not to stay, but we are being heavily shelled from both sides. The enemy retired a considerable distance. Of course, all this was not won without losses, some of which will strike the hearts of our countrymen.

"We started to take the offensive the night of July first, when we began a strong attack. Our soldiers, who had been forced back at Kin Chou were waiting for an opportunity to get at the Japanese. The result was most satisfactory. The infantry marched out as if engaged in maneuvers while the artillery, taking up a position, opened a fierce fire with shrapnel on the enemy's line, resulting in their retirement.

"During the three days' battle the Novik and a fleet of gunboats left the harbor daily, covering the right flank of the army and stopping the fire of the enemy's artillery. On July 4 the Novik fortunately obtained the range of the enemy's batteries and did frightful damage to them. All the morning the gunboats, without receiving any return fire, shelled the enemy's troops marching towards our defenses. The Japanese fleet appeared in the afternoon and our gunboats returned to the inner harbor without sustaining any damage."

NOTHING TO HINDER JAPS

May Occupy New Chwang and Complete Line Across Peninsula.

St. Petersburg, July 11.—3:25 p. m.—General Kuropatkin, according to private advices from the front, will not make a serious attempt to hold Ta Tche Kiao, above Kai Chou, midway between that place and Hai Cheng, and where the railroad connects with the branch from New Chwang. Developments of the Japanese strength on the Siu Yen roads seem to be forcing a Russian concentration between Hai-Cheng and Liao-Yang, but preparations seem to be making to defend the former as long as possible. General Count Keller's force, which was a little southwest of Liao-Yang, has apparently moved farther southward, to stay the advance of the Japanese direct from the Feng Wang Cheng-Hai Cheng road.

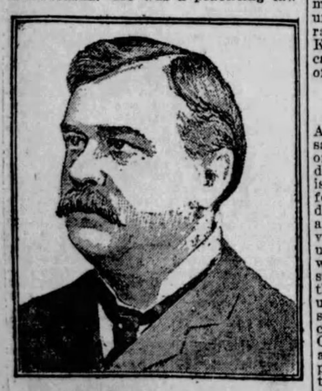
The pressure on the Russian left rear, as it withdraws, continues. There is now seemingly pratically nothing in the way of a Japanese occupation of New Chwang and the completion of the Japanese line across the head of the Liao Tung peninsula.

The fortification of the passes of Fen Shui range and the semi-circle eastward of Liao Yang is reported.

GENERAL COUNSEL MAGOON

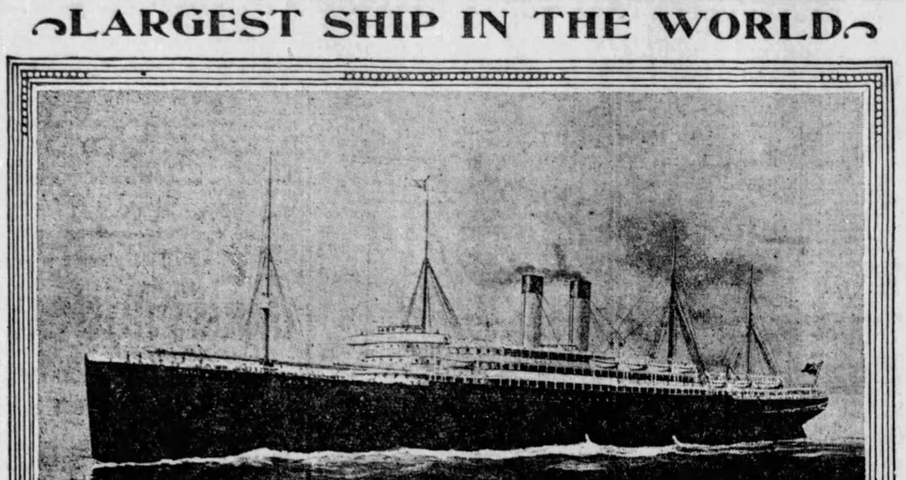
Nebraska Man at Head of Law Office of Panama Commission.

Charles E. Magoon, of Nebraska, has been appointed general counsel and law officer of the Panama canal commission. Judge Magoon is a native of Minnesota and a graduate of the University of Nebraska. He was a practicing law-



yer in Lincoln, Neb., when he entered the war department five years ago.

LARGEST SHIP IN THE WORLD



THE WHITE STAR LINE STEAMSHIP BALTIC, THE LARGEST STEAMSHIP IN THE WORLD, HERE ON HER MAIDEN TRIP.

New York, July 8.—The new White State Line steamer Baltic arrived here today from Liverpool on her first voyage which occupied seven days, thirteen hours and seven minutes, making an average speed of 16 knots per hour. The new steamer, although the largest in the world, made the trip without a hitch of any character. Among her passengers were J. P. Morgan and Joseph Pulitzer. The Baltic is 726 feet long, 75 feet beam, 49 feet deep and has a gross register of 24,000 tons. She has a cargo carrying capacity of about 28,000 tons and accommodations for 3,000 passengers.

KAI CHOU TAKEN.

Will Facilitate Juncture of Two of Mikado's Armies.

St. Petersburg, July 9.—2:10 p. m.—The capture of Kai Chou by the Japanese announced from Tokio today, is not officially confirmed at the war office, but there is no disposition to question the probable correctness of the report, as the latest advices received here made it plain that the Japanese were advancing in force along the railroad against the Russian position. The emperor and his military suite who left St. Petersburg last night for the Volga region to bid farewell to the fifth and sixth army corps, may already have received General Kuropatkin's report, but the general staff has not yet received Gen. Sakharoff's report, which usually follows Kuropatkin's at short intervals.

The occupation of Kai Chou, while it is not believed that it will exercise material influence on Kuropatkin's strategy, is of importance to the Japanese, as it brings them within reach of New Chwang, facilitating General Oku's juncture with General Kuroki, who may already be in touch. How far the Russian comander-in-chief attempted to contest the possession of Kai Chou with the Japanese, the war office says will be revealed when the official report arrives.

The Japanese reports of the severity of the fighting might indicate Kuropatkin's desire to hold Kai Chou so long as possible for the purpose of preventing a juncture of the Japanese armies, but the threatening position of the Japanese columns eastward may have rendered Kuropatkin's withdrawal further north imperative. It would not be surprising if after the juncture of the Japanese armies Kuropatkin decided to retire even from Ta Tche Kiao and Hai Cheng and concentrate his forces about his main position, at Liao Yang. This would render easy the Japanese plan, repeatedly predicted in these despatches, to get possession of these places, flank the Russians out of New Chwang, fortify a line from New Chwang across the head of the peninsula to Taku Shan and Feng Wang Cheng, secure control of the railroad, establish a new base at New Chwang and prepare to advance or resist Kuropatkin's advance as the case might be at the close of the rainy season.

News of the evacuation of New Chwang by the Russians would seem to be the logical sequence of the announcement of the occupation of Kai Chou by the Japanese.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN FIELD

94,000 Bayonets and Sabres All Kuropatkin Can Command.

London, July 9.—According to the latest estimate of the available fighting strength at General Kuropatkin's command, it is improbable, after allowing for losses already sustained, casualties and ill, that the Russian commander-in-chief can dispose of more than 94,000 bayonets and sabres, with 263 field guns. His force can hardly, on a liberal calculation, exceed 100,000 infantry, 3,000 engineers, 10,000 Cossacks and 311 field guns.

With this number General Kuropatkin has to retard the Japanese advance and defend the long line from Niu-Chwang to Siamatse, on the road to Mukden from the Yalu river, in order to keep his line of communications open along the transmanchurian railway to Harbin, 600 miles from the sea.

This army forms the main group of the Russian forces. It consists of sixty-three battalions of the East Siberian Rifles, of the Seventh, Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, and Ninth divisions, sixteen battalions of the Tenth and Seventeenth Army Corps and forty-eight battalions of Siberian infantry, or a total of 127 battalions, with forty-one batteries of field and two of machine guns.

The second group is that of General Stoessel, intrusted with the defense of Port Arthur, consisting of the Fourth division, three infantry regiments and the Seventh division, the total making probably about twenty-eight thousand of the land army, allowing for sick and a loss of two thousand at Kin-Chow. With 10,000 sailors his combative strength should be thirty-eight thousand men, with some fifty field guns and four hundred siege guns, besides naval ordnance.

The third and last group of the Russian forces in the field is that of the troops assigned to Vladivostok, consisting of the Eighth division, and fortress troops, and a number of Cossacks raiding in northern Corea. These are under the command of General Linevitch, and in number probably does not exceed twelve thousand.

The Russian staff has arranged for the dispatch of 162,000 men and 83,000 tons of stores during the six months from May to October, a monthly supply of 27,000 men and 13,883 tons of stores. With the most favorable circumstances and the unhampered use of the Trans-Siberian railway, it seems improbable that General Kuropatkin within the next few weeks can oppose anything like equal numbers of the Japanese armies attacking him.

The Baltic Squadron.

St. Petersburg, July 8.—1:20 p. m.—A division of the Baltic squadron will sail from Cronstadt July 28, under sealed orders. Complete mystery enshrouds its destination. It is said, although nothing is certain on this point, that the orders for the division will be opened at five-day intervals. Whether the warships are bound at once to the Far East in advance of the other ships may depend upon naval developments at the seat of war, but there are attending circumstances which make it seem unlikely that the division will start on its long journey until the other ships are ready. It is said the division will include the armored cruiser Admiral Nakhimoff, the battleship Osliabia, the protected cruiser Aurora and the battleship Alexander III, and possibly the battleship Navarin and the transport Kamtchatka. Great stacks of charts were put on board the Admiral Nakhimoff, the Ostibia and the Aurora yesterday.

BIG BATTLE IMMINENT.

Opposing Armies Face Each Other on the Heights.

Headquarters of General Count Keller, Niut-Kiay, 11 miles west of Lian Dian Sian, July 12.—The opposing armies are grimly facing each other on the heights across the Liank river, ready to engage in a death grapple. The Liank crosses the main Liao-Yang—Feng-Wang-Cheng road, eight miles east of Liao-Yang. It flows north into the Ta Tse river, which passes through Liou-Yang and empties into the Liao river.

The correspondent of the Associated Press, who arrived here after a thirty-five mile ride from Siao-Lindji, saw long lines of infantry and transport trains winding through the mountains. At Lian-Dian-Sian a lookout, stationed in a treetop, pointed out the way to Gen. Keller's headquarters near Niut-Kiay. There the Russian eastern army was found, hidden in the hills. In a plain tent the correspondent saw General Keller, living like a simple soldier, his staff being quartered in a native hut nearby. The general looked cheerful and was bronzed by exposure. He talked enthusiastically of the engagement at Hoi-Yan.

Around the general's tent were many officers of the guards, the pride of St. Petersburg. To see them as weather-beaten as the Cossack officers one could scarcely believe them to be the dashing guardsmen of the Russian capital. They have become hardened fighters, for hardly a day passes without collision between the advance posts of the eastern army and the Japanese. The whole army is anxious to fight General Kuroki, whose headquarters are at Vandiapudze and whose men are entrenched on the other side of the river. The burning question is who will be the first to cross the dread valley of the Liank river?

Guardship Attacked.

Tokio, July 12.—Admiral Togo reports that at midnight, July 11, torpedo boats approached the boom which blocks the entrance to Port Arthur harbor and attacked the guardship Diana with torpedoes. The result has not been ascertained. The Japanese boats returned undamaged.

Explosions at Port Arthur.

Che Foo, July 12.—It is reported that five Russian cruisers and several torpedo boats left Port Arthur at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning last and shelled the enemy's positions on the east coast, and returned undamaged at 6 o'clock in the evening. It is believed they encountered Admiral Togo's ships and were forced to return.

A junk which arrived here this morning reports hearing two terrific explosions at Port Arthur yesterday.

Increase in Sickness.

St. Petersburg, July 12.—An official statement of the number of sick and wounded belonging to the Manchurian army, shows a great increase in sickness after a few days' rain and also a large proportion of sick and wounded officers compared with men. The figures are according to the listed strength of the army. Before the rains to June 26, the total was: Officers, 71, and men, 39, per thousand, of whom wounded officers numbered 10 and men 6 per thousand, of whom wounded officers numbered ten and men six per thousand; suffering from contagious disease, 2 per thousand of whom one-half were suffering from dysentery, and one-tenth from typhus. There was one case of plague and not a single case of smallpox.

After the rains, July 9, the figures were: Officers, 94 per thousand; men, 46, of whom the wounded officers numbered 29 per thousand, the men nine per thousand. Contagious cases had risen to nine per thousand, affecting in equal proportions dysentery and typhus and introducing scurvy and smallpox, of which there were three cases, and bringing up the plague to seven cases. Twenty-two cases of horse and cattle plague were also reported.

Story of Kaihowe Battle.

Tokio, July 12.—After three days' severe fighting, characterized by the desperate attacks of the Japanese and the stubborn resistance of the Russians, General Oku's army occupied Kaiping (Kaichow) last Friday, driving the Russians northward in the direction of Hai-Cheng. The Russians had strongly fortified the hills situated in a semi-circle south of Kaiping. Their forces consisted of more than thirty thousand men. In his report of the engagement General Oku does not give any details, but shows the difficulties of the struggle.

The operations began last Wednesday by the Japanese driving 1,600 Russians from the heights south of Kaiping, constituting the first line of defense.

On the same day the right wing of the Japanese army southeast of Kaiping defeated a small force of Russians and the left wing occupied the heights to the southeast.

On Thursday the entire Japanese army forced its way close to Kaiping, overcoming the stubborn resistance of the Russian infantry, cavalry and artillery, located in the narrow defiles.

The Russians held many strong positions in the mountainous country, but despite their desperate resistance they were forced to abandon them one by one. During the night the Russians were greatly reinforced by the troops brought from the north by train.

The Japanese began the last day's fighting at daylight with an artillery fire from guns placed on the heights previously captured from the Russians.

At 8 o'clock in the morning they drove the Russians from their positions and forced them into their last line of defense around the town. The Russians evidently saw the town was doomed, as General Oku reports that many troops were withdrawn during the morning. The Russians finally took positions on the tops of high precipices and again offered a stubborn resistance. About noon they were forced to withdraw again. The Japanese occupied the last line of defense and pursued the enemy, despite a severe artillery fire from the Russian batteries on the high hills to the north.

The Japanese artillery finally occupied new positions and silenced these batteries, occupying the town in the afternoon.

Corporation Treaty Promulgated.

St. Petersburg, July 12.—The corporation treaty between the United States and Russia, negotiated by Ambassador McCormick, was formally promulgated today.

The corporaton treaty provides that American and Russian corporations may sue in the courts of both Russia and the United States. Previous to the promulgation of the treaty American concerns could be sued by Russians but could not bring suit in that country.

Russian Vessel at Port Said.

Port Said, Egypt, July 9.—The Russian volunteer fleet steamer Smolensk, from Sevastopol, has arrived here with 228 sailors on board. Her cargo consists of sacks of coal. Even her decks are laden.

SENATOR CLARK MARRIES

Kept Secret for More Than Three Years.

New York, July 12.—Much surprise was caused by the announcement, made for the first time yesterday that Senator William A. Clark married, three years ago, Miss Anna E. La Chapelle, his ward. This culmination of a romance that began nine years ago is told in the publication of the following notice:

CLARK—LA CHAPELLE—On May 23, 1901, at Marseilles, France, W. A. Clark to Anna E. La Chappelle, both of Butte, Mont.

Tardy of announcement, it is true, for several years have elapsed since in Marseilles, France, the ceremony was performed that made the handsome child of the western mining fields the bride of the many times millionaire and United States senator, and with the announcement of the marriage comes the tidings that it has been blessed by the birth of a girl, now quite two years old.

Senator Clark informed his daughters, Mrs. Clark Culver and Mrs. Lewis Rutherford Morris, of his marriage shortly after his arrival from Europe in the steamship Teutonic on June 30. He was then on his way to St. Louis to take part in the convention proceedings.

The daughters were much surprised when their father made known the secret that he has kept so well for three years. Their surprise was particularly keen because they had never objected to their father remarrying.

It was while in one of the mining towns where his interests lie that Senator Clark about nine years ago was present when the miners and their wives and families were enjoying a Fourth of July celebration. There were all manner of costumes, gaudy and grotesque, worn by the young men and women, but that which particularly caught the eye of Senator Clark represented the Goddess of Liberty. It was gracefully worn by a young woman probably thirty-five years his junior. Senator Clark made inquiries, and learned that the impersonator of the goddess was Anna E. La Chapelle.

Senator Clark pursued his inquiries. He learned that La Chapelle, the father of the girl, was a French Canadian physician, who with a wife and their family had turned to the United States and its western fields for a livelihood. La Chapelle died suddenly in Chicago, and soon after this event Senator Clark decided to extend financial assistance to the family, not for Anna La Chapelle alone, but for her widowed mother and the children. He recognized that Anna was a girl endowed with unusual intelligence.

Senator Clark made the girl his ward soon after this and provided her with the opportunities for such tuition as he considered she should have. It was an education that began in seminaries in this country and was finished in schools abroad, where the climax came with the opportunities for extensive travel.

Mrs. Clark is at present in Paris.

BISHOP HUNTINGTON DEAD

Venerable Man Dies in Room Where He Was Born.

Hadley, Mass., July 12.—Right Rev. Frederick D. Huntington, Episcopal bishop of the Central diocese of New York, died at his summer home here yesterday.

Death came peacefully at 4:30 o'clock and found the venerable clergyman in the room where he was born 85 years ago. The bishop had been in failing health for several months from a complication of diseases which old age denied him the strength to successfully combat.

At the deathbed were the bishop's wife and their three daughters.

Close upon the death of the bishop came intelligence of the death at Hanover, N. H., of the bishop's son, Dr. George P. Huntington, a member of the faculty at Dartmouth College. An attack of fever had prevented Dr. Huntington from coming here, but his death had not been anticipated.

ST. LOUIS STORMSWEPT

One Man Killed and Five Others Are Injured.

St. Louis, July 12.—A terrific storm of wind, rain and hail prevailed in St. Louis and vicinity for a short time yesterday afternoon, causing considerable damage to property. One man was killed by lightning and five others were injured by flying missiles. The maximum reached by the wind was sixty-five miles an hour, but this velocity was sustained for only a minute. The average velocity was about 48 miles an hour.

Twelve barges were blown across the river and eighteen or twenty houses on Twenty-first street between Washington and Carr streets, were completely unroofed.

MEANS END OF ALLIANCE

Populists Pleased Over Parker's Nomination.

St. Louis, July 12.—After three conferences held by members of the executive committee of the People's party with prominent Bryan Democrats who are dissatisfied, not so much with the platform as with the Presidential nomination made by the Democratic national convention, it has been decided to call a national conference of Bryan Democratic leaders within the next thirty days to decide on some line of action during the coming campaign.

This statement is given to the Associated Press on the authority of George F. Washburn, of Boston, national treasurer of the People's party, who, with several members of the national executive committee of that party, has been in St. Louis attending the Democratic national convention. Mr. Washburn, when asked to divulge the names of some of his associates in the conference, declined to make them known. The extent of the movement and the names of those engaged in it, he said, would be made public when the call for the national conference was issued and their prominence, he added, would be a surprise. A number of those present in the conference, Mr. Washburn stated, were Missourians, while others were from Mr. Parker's own state.

Commenting on Judge Parker's nomination, Mr. Washburn said:

"Next to Cleveland, the Populists desired the nomination of Parker. His nomination emphasizes the parting of the ways of the allied forces and will help immensely to restore the Populist party to its former strength and effectiveness."

MACK MAKES STATEMENT

Status of New Democratic National Committee Defined.

St. Louis, July 12.—National Democratic Committeeman Norman E. Mack, of New York, last night sent the following message to William F. Sheehan, at New York, making clear the exact status of the new national committee, and when it will hold its first regular meeting, in order to dispel all rumors that have arisen regarding the organization of the new committee:

"Senator James K. Jones will, under the instructions given him by the resolution passed by the convention Saturday night, call a meeting of the national committee as soon as he confers with Judge Alton B. Parker, the nominee of the party for president, and his friends, and learns from them the date fixed for notification of the nominees of their selection by the convention.

"He will then call a meeting of the national committee to be held in New York city, it being Judge Parker's wish to meet as many as possible of the national committeemen in attendance upon the meeting.

"It is for this purpose that Chairman Jones will first consult with Judge Parker in order to make the dates of the notification and the national committee meeting coincide, and thus afford the candidate an opportunity to meet the men who will lead his campaign in the various states.

"At this meeting the national committee will elect a chairman, secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms. The committee will then take up such other matters as may properly come before it at that time. The national committee, will of course, consult Judge Parker and his friends before organizing.

"So many garbled reports have been sent out that I deem it necessary to make this statement, as made to me by Chairman James K. Jones, who has been chairman of the national committee for eight years.

"NORMAN E. MACK."

THEY TRAVEL INCOGNITO

Prince George and Prince Conrad Touring the United States.

Prince George of Bavaria and his brother, Prince Conrad, are traveling in the United States incognito. The princes are twenty-four and twenty-three years old. They are nephews of the late King

PRINCE GEORGE OF BAVARIA.

Maximilian II of Bavaria, being sons of Prince Leopold of Bavaria, the second brother of the late king.

CASTRO TO BRING SUIT.

Will Demand 50,000,000 Bolivars From Asphalt Company.

Washington, July 12.—President Castro, of Venezuela, has demanded 50,000,000 bolivars from the New York and Bermudez Asphalt company, and has given notice through one of his cabinet ministers of his intention to proceed legally before the Venezuelan courts to secure the money. The president bases his claim upon the allegation that the asphalt company gave material aid to the late revolutionary movement, and especially to General Mateos, whereby the Castro government was put to the necessity of expending the sum of money named to suppress the rebellion. The suit is the culmination of a long series of litigations growing out of the claim of a rival concern—the Warner-Quinlan syndicate—to part of the asphalt lake at Felicidad. Finally last winter the supreme court of Venezuela gave judgment in favor of the New York company. The suit for damages which General Castro is now about to institute is said to be the outcome of the failure of the proceedings before the supreme court. The state department will watch developments in Caracas.

MR. BRYAN BEGINS WORK

Will Write Formal Statement of Acts of St. Louis Convention.

Lincoln Neb., July 12.—William J. Bryan returned to his home from St. Louis today. He was met at the station by his family and a large number of friends, but the reception was very quiet. It was decided that on account of Mr. Bryan's exhausted condition he would prefer to come home quietly rather than have a demonstration. He said he was tired, but otherwise was all right. Mr. Bryan went to his home at Fairview and immediately began work on a formal statement concerning the acts of the convention.

Farragut's Old Flagship.

Washington, July 12.—Orders were issued at the navy department yesterday for Admiral Farragut's old flagship Hartford, now used as a training vessel, and the torpedo boat destroyers Whipple, Worden, Truxtun, Hull and Hopkins, to visit Boston during the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic from the 15th to the 20th proximo. The vessels named are now on a cruise in New England waters with midshipmen aboard.

DIAZ FORMALLY ELECTED

President of Mexico Begins Another Term.

Mexico City, July 12.—The formal election for the president of the republic of Mexico took place yesterday.

The electors met, transacted their business and announced the election of Porfirio Diaz as president and Ramon Corrall as vice president.

The election took place two weeks ago, but it amounted simply to making the returns, as the two candidates were unopposed. The following day the president announced in a proclamation that inasmuch as there was no opposition to himself or Mr. Corral, they were elected by the people, subject to the board of electors, which met yesterday.

HARVEST INTERRUPTED.

Wet Weather Has Been Long and Severe.

Washington, July 12.—The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

Unseasonably cool weather has continued in the states of the Missouri Valley and over the western part of the upper lake region, but elsewhere the temperature has been very favorable. Heavy rains have prevented cultivation of crops and greatly interfered with harvesting in the lower Missouri, central Mississippi and Ohio valleys and in portions of the middle Atlantic states and lake region, and much grain in shock has been damaged in Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri. Portions of the south Atlantic states and north central Texas need rain, and in the southern plateau district severe drought continues. Drought also prevails in the coast districts of Washington and Oregon, where crop prospects have been materially lessened.

Over the greater part of the corn belt corn has made vigorous growth, but continuous rains have prevented cultivation and much of the corn is weedy. In the more northerly districts corn is generally backward, but has advanced decidedly during the past week. In the middle Atlantic states the crop has made excellent progress and is in very promising condition.

Winter wheat has sustained great damage from continuous heavy rains in Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma and Missouri, where the unharvested grain was seriously damaged by rust and lodging, and that in shock by molding and sprouting. Harvesting was also greatly hindered by unfavorable weather in the districts east of the Mississippi river, where, however, the conditions were much less serious than in the states of the lower Missouri Valley. Harvesting has continued under favorable conditions on the Pacific coast.

While the spring wheat has suffered slightly from rust over the southern portions of the spring wheat region and is thin and weedy on lowlands in northern Minnesota, the crop as a whole has advanced satisfactorily. It is now heading in North Dakota and northern Minnesota. On the north Pacific coast spring wheat, especially the late sown, has suffered seriously from dry weather. In Oregon much will be cut for hay.

In common with other grains oats have suffered from excessive moisture in the lower Missouri valley. But elsewhere this crop has made satisfactory progress, although rank growth is reported from portions of Minnesota and Ohio.

Cotton has grown rapidly throughout the cotton belt, complaints of too rapid growth being received from portions of the central districts where the crop is suffering for cultivation.

In portions of the western districts cotton is also in need of cultivation and some shedding is reported from portions of Texas and South Carolina. Over the greater part of Texas, however, and in the eastern districts, the crop is in a good state of cultivation, and comparatively little damage from incests is reported, except in Texas where boll weevil are increasing and becoming more destructive in the southwestern counties.

Haying has been greatly retarded by rains throughout the central valleys and middle Atlantic states, and much hay has been spoiled in some sections. Better weather conditions for haying have prevailed in Minnesota, the Dakotas, Nebraska and Montana, where a fine crop is being gathered.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, July 12.—Close.—After a day devoted to sensations, cash wheat closed strong, recording an advance of 1c over yesterday's close. Other options were relatively as strong.

There was no let-up in the bulk of bull news flashing over the wires today. Bradstreet's bulletin of a decrease in the available, of 5,141,000 bushels, against a decrease of 4,160,000 last year, was a bull item of considerable weight. The Waterman interests were reported to have the contract wheat gathered well within their own lines. The government report exercised but little influence on the market. Clearances were 143,000 bu. Wheat opened irregular this morning and only a drowsy interest was manifested. Cash wheat was only a nominal consideration, while July took the position of ¼c higher. September opened ¼c up. December was quiet and steady.

As the hour progressed, however, a new feeling became noticeable and wheat values worked higher. December alone remaining steady. Cash was particularly sensational its first sale being 2c ($1.00) higher than yesterday's close. July followed closely, making 1¾c gain over the opening price. These are practically the high points of the day.

Wire news is somewhat conflicting. The great bulk, however, tends to emphasize the crop damage reports in the southwest and the delay in the movement of new grain, particularly the Ohio valley. Receipts were reported light, locally and at the various primary points.

There was manifested in the cables a movement towards higher prices. The opening was strong and no recession was noted later.

Primary wheat receipts today were 248,000 bushels, against 836,000 a week ago and 365,000 a year ago; shipments were 111,700 bushels, against 443,000 and 134,000.

The close of corn was steady, although December indicated a loss of ¼c. Trading was small. The variations were narrow throughout the day. Bradstreet's available showed an increase of 32,000 bushels, against an increase of 444,000 last year. Clearances were 174,000 bushels.

Corn opened steady. July showed an advance of ¼c. The trade was quiet and no improvement was noted at the noon hour. The bulk of gossip on the corn situation was bearish. Receipts continue large.

Primary corn receipts today were 286,000 bushels, against 738,000 last week and 529,000 a year ago. Shipments were 2,415,000 bushels, against 931,000 and 551,000.

Oats closed quiet and without feature. There was but little interest manifested, and the variations were very slight. Clearances were 23,000 bushels. Bradstreet's available shows a decrease of 120,000 bushels, against 44,000 a year ago.

There was a limited trading in oats this morning, following an irregular opening. July was up ¼c over yesterday's close, while the September indicated a loss of ¼c. Noon prices were steady and unchanged. Receipts were reported fair.

Clover seed opened steady but quiet. Prices were unchanged in both cash and October. There was no inclination by the seed crowd to deal, consequently the market fell into a state of lethargy. The closing was quiet.

TOLEDO.

Wheat.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Today's Close.
Cash	$1.07	$1.07	$1.06	$1.06	$1.06
July	94	97¾	94	97⅛	96⅞
Sept	89⅝	91⅜	89⅝	91½	90
Dec	91	91½	91	91½	91
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	51	51
July	50½	50½	50¼	50¼	50¼
Sept.	50½	50½	50½	50¼	50¼
Dec.	*44¾	44¾	44¼	44¼	44½
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	42	42
July	41½	41½	41¼	41¼	41
Sept	32⅜	32⅞	32⅜	32⅞	32⅞
Clover Seed—					
Cash	....	....	....	6.25	6.25
Oct.	6.02½	6.02½	6.00	6.02½	6.02½
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	67	67
Timothy—					
Prime	....	....	....	1.47½	1.47½
Alsike—					
Prime	....	....	....	6.60	6.60

*Bid.

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
July (new)	89¾	92⅝	89⅝	92⅜	90¼
July (old)	90¼	93	90	92⅞	90⅞
Sept (new)	84⅜	86¼	84¼	86¼	85
Sept (old)	85⅞	87⅜	85⅝	87⅜	85⅞
Dec	84⅛	85⅞	83⅞	85⅞	84⅝
Corn—					
July	48	48¾	48	48¾	48¾
Sept	48⅝	48⅞	48½	48¾	48¾
Dec	44⅞	44⅞	44½	44⅞	45
Oats—					
July	38⅝	38⅝	38⅜	38⅞	38⅝
Sept	32	32	31¾	32	32⅛
Dec	32⅞	32⅞	32½	31¾	32¾

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
July	97	98	97	98	97
Sept	88⅝	90	88⅝	90	88⅞
Corn—					
July	52⅞	53¼	52⅞	F3¼	53
Sept	53⅛	53¼	53⅛	53⅜	53⅞

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
July	92	93½	91¼	93⅝	92⅜
Sept.	84⅝	85½	84¼	85⅝	84⅜

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
July	....	....	....	98⅞	97⅝
Sept.	....	....	....	87½	86⅞

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
July	....	....	....	$1.00½	98¾
Sept.	....	....	....	87¼	86⅞

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
July	$12.80	$12.82	$12.80	$12.85	$12.70
Sept	13.00	13.07	12.95	12.13	12.90
Lard—					
July	6.97	7.00	6.97	6.95	6.85
Sept.	7.10	7.17	7.05	7.07	7.02
Ribs—					
July	7.45	7.50	7.42	7.45	7.42
Sept.	7.65	7.70	7.65	7.67	7.62

New York Stocks.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco. com.	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼
Am. Sug. R. com.	128¾	129	127⅞	129
Atchison	74⅜	75⅞	74⅜	75⅞
Atchison pfd.	95	96	95	96
Am. C. & F. com.	17¼	17⅞	17¼	17⅞
Anaconda	73	73	73	73
Amal. Copper	51¼	51⅝	50⅝	51½
Alton com.	39	38	39	39
Balto. & Ohio	82⅜	83¼	82	83¼
Erie 1st pfd.	60¾	61	60¼	61
Blyn. R. Trans.	50⅜	50⅝	49¾	50⅜
Can. Pac.	124⅝	125⅞	124⅜	125⅞
Chic. G. W.	13⅞	14¼	13½	14¼
Clover Leaf	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25⅝
Con. Tob. 4s	63⅞	64¼	63⅞	63⅞
Colo. Fuel	31⅞	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞
Corn Products	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
Ches. & Ohio	33⅜	33½	33⅜	33½
Det. United	62½	62⅝	62½	62½
Del. & Hudson	159	159¾	159	159¾
Erie com.	25⅞	25¼	24⅝	25⅛
Ill. Central	135⅝	124¼	133⅝	134⅝
K. C. Sou. com.	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
K. C. Sou. pfd.	42⅝	42⅝	42¼	42¼
Louis. & Nash.	112⅝	113¾	112¼	113¾
Leather com.	7⅛	7½	7⅛	7⅜
Leather pfd.	81	82⅜	81	82⅜
Manhattan	150⅜	151⅞	150¼	151⅞
Metropolitan	114⅜	116⅛	114⅜	116⅛
Missouri Pac.	91½	92⅛	91	92⅛
M., K. & T. com.	17	17	17	17
M., K. & T. pref.	38¼	38¼	38¼	38½
North Am. Co.	87⅜	88½	87⅜	88½
N. Y. Cen.	117¼	118	117¼	118
N. & W. com.	58⅜	59¾	58¾	59¾
Ont. & West	28⅞	28⅝	27⅞	28⅛
Penn. Ry	117½	117	117¼	114
People's Gas Co.	99¼	110¾	96¼	99⅞
Reading com	51¼	52½	50⅝	51⅝
Rock Island	22	22¼	21¾	22⅛
Rock Island pfd.	66½	67¼	66	67¼
Rep. I. & S. Co.	6¾	7	6¾	7
Rep. pfd.	42¾	42⅞	42¾	43
South. Ry.	23⅜	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞
South. Ry. pfd.	88	88½	88	88½
St. Paul	145½	146¼	145	146
South. Pacific	49	49⅝	48¾	49⅜
Texas Pacific	24¾	25¼	24¼	25¼
Ten. Cl. & Iron.	38	38¾	37¾	38¾
Union Pacific	91¾	93¾	91¾	93½
U. S.